

holy war, Muslim brothers! Beat the Jews! Kill everyone before single."

He called for this until his death in 1974. The Mufti's nephew, Musa al-Husseini, helped the Fuhrer during the war. In 1957, he was hanged in Jordan for organizing the assassination of King Abdullah. Another nephew is widely known: this is the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat. For some, he is a great man and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. For others - a terrible terrorist and criminal. I won't argue, I'll just quote his own words. "The international community gave the Jews a state out of guilt for the catastrophe of European Jewry. But we, the Arab people of Palestine, also experienced a catastrophe. They received Israel as a payment for Auschwitz, but the UN owes us for Deir Yassin [Deir Yassin is an Arab settlement in Palestine, on April 9, 1948, completely massacred by a detachment of Jewish terrorists from the Irgun organization. The head of the detachment was Menachem Begin, the future president of Israel. The entire population was killed - 253 people, and pregnant women had their stomachs cut open, babies had their heads smashed against fences and walls of houses. - A.B.]. Only we are not Jews, we will not wait two thousand years, but soon we will take our own, and by right" (<http://www.peoples.ru/>).

In an effort to discredit Arafat at any cost, the following fact is sometimes cited: among his educators in Cairo was a former Wehrmacht officer, a German by birth. Collaborators? But solve their problems!

Iraq problem

When the war broke out, Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Germany, but relations with Italy continued to be maintained in full. The Italian mission in Baghdad, assisted by a Jerusalem mufti who had fled from Palestine, became the center of anti-English propaganda. On April 1, 1941, an uprising began under the leadership of

General Rashid Ali Gailani. The new government cut the oil pipeline connecting the Mosul region with the Palestinian port of Haifa and tried to flood the oil fields. The British garrison was

blockaded at the British Habbaniya base. Artillery fire was fired at him. On May 6, on

Churchill's orders, a telegram was sent: "The Defense Committee proposes that Air Vice-Marshal Smart be informed that assistance will be provided to him, but for now it is his duty to defend Habbaniya to the last." On May 2, Rashid Ali turned to

Hitler and Mussolini with a request for help in an anti-British speech. The French in Syria supported Pétain, not de Gaulle. Commissioner Pétain Denz provided his territories for the transfer of equipment, especially aviation. From May 9 until the end of the month, about 100 German and 20 Italian aircraft landed at Syrian airfields. Entire detachments of paratroopers from Italy and the Reich were transferred to the Front East. From the Syrian bases, the Germans intended to launch large-scale operations in Iraq and Iran.

The British acted decisively: they destroyed Iraqi aviation (60 aircraft) and the German and Italian squadrons deployed there. On May 27, the assault on Baghdad began, and the capital was taken three days later. Rashid Ali, his supporters and members of the German and Italian missions fled to Iran. On May 31, the British took Baghdad, completely restored control over the country and returned the former, "their" government.

Syria

Developing success, the British troops, together with the detachments of the "Fighting France", entered the territory of Syria. Denz tried to resist, but on June 21 the British occupied Damascus, and on July 11 - Beirut (Lebanon). On July 12, the allies controlled the entire territory of Syria and Lebanon.

Iran

The suppression of the rebellion in Iraq and the Anglo-French occupation of Syria disrupted preparations for the invasion of the region by the Nazi troops from Egypt, Crete and Cyprus. But in Iran, where a large

German agents sent from the embassy in Tehran, the situation remained tense.

The most legitimate, popularly elected government of Prime Minister Ali Mansour was in power in Iran. Since 1925, the Pahlavi dynasty has been on the throne. Also the most legitimate: on December 12, 1925, the Constituent Assembly of Persia overthrew the Qajar dynasty of shahs and transferred the throne to Reza-Shah Pahlavi. Legitimate Persian monarch. Legitimate government that satisfies the people. But this

government interfered with the plans of the USSR and Britain! Agents of the Third Reich swarmed in Iran. The Germans taught the Iranians terrible things: that they were not "tailless baboons" and not "proletarians of the East", but an ancient and great people. So this is a reactionary government. So, he must

be overthrown. On August 17, 1941, Great Britain and the USSR submitted a note to the Iranian government: a demand to expel German agents from the country. The position of the USSR, an ally of the Third Reich, is especially piquant. Simply put, they brazenly got into the internal affairs of the Iranian state. Naturally, Iran refused. The invaders divided the zones of occupation in

advance. On August 25, Soviet and British troops invaded Iran. There is no power to resist. Weak attempts by individual units are suppressed by dozens of times superior enemy forces. Britain occupied the south, the USSR occupied the north. On September

8, Iran signed an agreement to remove the Nazis from the country. On September 16, Reza Shah abdicated in favor of his son Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. He died in 1974 in exile in South Africa. On September 17, 1941, Soviet

troops entered Tehran. The allies achieved several goals at once: - ensured control over the Iranian oil fields; - ensured direct communication of British possessions with the USSR (including for the supply of military cargo to the USSR); - averted the danger of the invasion of the troops of the Reich and Italy in Transcaucasia; - removed the same danger from British India. At the same time, the danger of a British invasion of the south of the USSR, in the immediate vicinity of Azerbaijani oil, allowed the allies

control the loyalty of the USSR. And then suddenly the USSR will attack British India? And

the Nazis continued to fight underground. The Persians also fought with them: some for the British, others for the Soviets, others for the Reich, and others for independence.

Japanese go to India

British India included the modern Republic of India, and Pakistan, and Bangladesh, and Ceylon, and Burma. The Indian National Congress party believed that it was necessary to create "linguistic states" like the republics of the USSR - then India would not disintegrate even after achieving independence. In a number of areas of India, local patriots wanted the national independence of their countries.

In late 1941 and early 1942, the Japanese in Malaysia defeated British and Australian forces in just 54 days. The loss of British and Australian troops during the operation amounted to 5.5 thousand killed, 5 thousand wounded and 40 thousand prisoners. Japanese losses of 1.8 thousand killed and 3.4 thousand wounded (**Turk G.** Singapore. The fall of the

citadel. M., 1973). On February 15, 1942, the Japanese took Singapore. March 8 - the capital of Burma, Rangoon. They disrupted the communication of British

troops with China and created a threat to India itself. In March-April 1942, the Japanese fleet and aircraft attacked Ceylon and inflicted a new defeat on the British Eastern Fleet. The remaining ships were withdrawn to East

Africa. The action of the Japanese submarine fleet paralyzed shipping in the Indian

Ocean. The defeat of the British immediately called into question their right to dominate India.

Burma

The Japanese declared the independence of Burma. The Takin patriotic movement refused to support the British. Part of them

began to support the Japanese. The Burmese Independence Army came out on their side.

Others fought the Japanese in the same way they fought the British. Since 1944, scattered partisan detachments have united in the Anti-Fascist League of People's Freedom, headed by Aung San.

Warring India

In accordance with the Constitution, India automatically became a belligerent after the viceroy addressed the population with the statement that "war has begun between Great Britain and Germany." Excuse me ... And what

about the Indians before the war between Britain and England? Why should they die for a foreign country?

According to data cited by General Molesworth, an officer of the headquarters of the Anglo-Indian army, by the end of 1943 India had about 2 million people in the armed forces, of which 500 thousand were sent abroad; the monthly contingent called up to the ranks of all branches of the armed forces was about 55 thousand people.

In India, the 3rd Indian Corps, the 9th and 11th Indian Infantry Divisions, the 6th, 8th, 15th and 22nd Indian Infantry Brigades, a number of separate units were formed: the 28th Gurkha Infantry Brigade, Communications Brigade. The ratio of the

British and the British of some parts is known. Say, 73,000 British soldiers marched against the Japanese, of which 19,000 were British, 37,000 Indians, 17,000 Malays and 15,000 Australians. Literally everything that she was

able to pump out of India
give.

In addition to cotton, jute and other textile products, with which India supplied the British in huge quantities, new branches of the military industry were organized here, manufacturing medium-caliber guns, shells, bombs, grenades, anti-tank mines, machine guns, armor, binoculars, telescopes, chronometers, compasses. and so on. "Allied troops," says Molesworth, "were wearing uniforms made in India, walked in Indian-made shoes. Nearly 90 percent of tents, tarpaulins,

tires for tanks, planes and cars from the destructive sand came from India. Large quantities of steel structures, landing craft, electrical appliances and almost all the timber were supplied by India.

Propaganda of different forces

Naturally, the Nazis launched their anti-British propaganda in India. Communist propaganda has been going on for a long time, since 1920. The Indian National Congress carried out patriotic propaganda for secession from Britain and the creation of its own state. The Japanese promoted the independence of India or parts of it under their control, within the "Sphere of Common Prosperity". The

Muslims wanted to create Pakistan - the country of the "pure". This alleged Muslim state was to include those provinces of India (Punjab, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Assam) in which the majority of the population is Muslim.

Sikhs, Tamils, Rajputs, Bengalis wanted to create their own states.

Country of collaborators

The leaders of the Indian National Congress bluntly stated that when deciding to enter the war, the British did not ask the Indians anything. Congress refused to support the war efforts of the British administration. The British government was required to report on its intentions towards India at the end of the war. "Do they mean," asked the Indian National

Congress, "the destruction of imperialism and the treatment of India as a free country, whose policy will be directed in accordance with the desires of her people?" To this question, the Viceroy of India, Linlithgow, did not give an

intelligible answer, limiting himself to a vague promise to grant dominion status to India "after the war" and

a proposal to set up a "consultative committee of Indians". These clumsy evasions aroused the strongest indignation among the Hindus.

At that time, the strictest police regime was introduced in India, repressions began against all "dissenters" (90% of Hindus).

England's defeats led to a decline in her prestige in India. On March 22, 1942, the special representative of the British government, R.S. Cripps arrived in Delhi with the proposal: "The British Government solemnly undertook to give India full independence in case the Constituent Assembly demanded it after the war."

However, the Indian National Congress rejected these proposals, considering it another subterfuge. Let's get independence now! In August 1942, the INC launched the "Hands off India!" campaign. The All India Committee of the INC passed a resolution to launch a campaign of civil disobedience. In response, the British administration arrested the leadership of the Congress. Hindus still believe that

the export of bread and rice from various Indian provinces was caused not only by military needs. It was a way to "punish" rebellious India. According to the Indians, the famine in Bengal, organized by the British authorities in response to the disobedience of the British administration, claimed the lives of 3.5 million

Human.

Civil war on the doorstep

The British were supported by no more than 20% of the Indians. Should India be invaded by any enemy, it would be even worse than in Burma. And then the World War provoked a civil war.

Free India

Subhas Chandra Bose is one of the leaders of INC. He is close in his views to the communists. He flees to occupied Burma, to the Japanese. There, on October 21, 1943, with their money, he proclaims "Free India" - "Azad Hind". Azad Hind controlled the

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, part of Manipur and Nagaland. 5% of India. Above

this land fluttered the banner of Indian national colors - orange, white and green, with the image of a jumping tiger. Azad Hind issued its own money and postage stamps, had its own judicial system and civil code. It was seen by many Indians as the legitimate government that stood for India's independence.

Civil war as a reality

Immediately after the creation of Azad Hind, war was declared on the Anglo-American allied forces on the Indo-Burmese front. The Indian National Army quickly reached 40, then 70,000 men, with artillery, war elephants and aircraft. The army fought not with the British, but with those Anglo-Hindu units in which the majority were Hindus. Hindus under different banners and in different forms killed each other. The Indian National Army broke through the British

defenses in Kohima, reached Moirang. But after the successful counter-offensive of the British forces, the siege of this city had to be lifted. According to the official version, Bose died in a

plane crash on August 18, 1945, while trying to fly to Japan. To this day, no one really knows where he went. There is even a version that Chandra Bose made his way to the USSR and lived in our country happily ever after.

After the death (disappearance) of Bose, Azad Hind ceased to exist, and the Indian National Army capitulated. Nevertheless, the soldiers and officers of this army were welcomed as heroes in India, and the British were forced to grant amnesty to most of them.

Among them are such interesting personalities as Lakshmi Sahgal, "Captain Lakshmi." A doctor, a committed communist, she lived in Singapore. Activist of the Indian Independence League.

In the Indian National Army, she was a captain in the Women's Regiment, the only female military formation in Asia. In the government, Azad Hind is the minister of women's affairs.

Taken prisoner by the British in Burma and taken to India on March 4, 1946, where she was greeted as a heroine. Fearing mass unrest, the British were forced to release her from prison.

In 1971 she joined the KPI (Marxist). Lakshmi Sahgal became a member of the upper house of the Indian Parliament. During the Bangladesh War of Independence, she set up refugee camps and medical aid centers in Kolkata. In 2002, she was nominated by the bloc of leftist parties in the presidential elections in India (her only opponent was the current President of India, Kalam) (Ranjan Borra, Subhas Chandra Bose, The Indian National Army, and The War of India's Liberation \\ Journal of Historical Review. No. 4 (Winter 1982), pp. 407-439).

In modern India, Bose and "Captain Lakshmi" have just not been deified - fortunately, Hinduism does not exclude such an option. The only thing that upsets the Hindu patriots is the typical intellectuals, they were atheists. And respectability, according to Indian concepts, still includes belief in God, or at least one of the countless Hindu gods.

Chapter 15 WAR IN AFRICA

I shouted that Moreau and Montgomery were the enemies of the beastmen, that they should be killed ... I inspired these thoughts in the beastmen on my mountain.

G. Wells

Africa in 1939

By the beginning of World War II, Africa remained a colonial continent. The independent countries were the Union of South Africa, created by immigrants from Europe and subordinated to Britain as a dominion. Liberia in West Africa, created by "repatriates" from the United States. Egypt is a British dominion. Sudan, joint possession of Britain and Egypt. All! The rest of Africa is not even dominions, but colonies of France, England, Belgium, Spain, Italy. Ethiopia was still independent. But in 1936, Italy included it in its empire, expelling Emperor

Haile Selassie. The strife of the Europeans brought civil wars even to Africa.

British-Italian War

On June 10, 1941, Italy declared war on Great Britain. She took advantage of the defeat of France and the most difficult situation in England, which was expecting an enemy invasion from hour to hour, captured British East Africa.

By this time, General Wavel had 50,000 men in Egypt at his disposal. The Italian colonial troops numbered about 500 thousand people.

The transfer of British troops to Africa began. On July 9, 1940, on the way from Malta to Alexandria, the first

clash between the English and Italian fleets. In general, the Italian fleet did very little to prevent the British from concentrating forces in Africa.

On September 13, 1940, Italian troops invaded Egypt and began to advance along the Mediterranean coast. British troops, without offering resistance, withdrew to the line at Mersa Matruh. But already on December 9, 1940, the British offensive began in the desert near Sidi Barrani. The Italian troops suffered a heavy defeat and were expelled from Egypt. The Italians fought badly - and not at all due to lack of courage, but because of their unwillingness

to die far from their homeland in the name of the ambitious desires of their "Duce" to turn the Mediterranean Sea "into an internal Italian lake."

Having suffered a complete defeat on all fronts, Mussolini is forced to ask for help from Hitler. In February 1941, the German expeditionary force under the command of General Rommel arrives in Libya. March 31, 1941 Italian German troops go on the offensive, recapture Cyrenaica from the British and go to the borders of Egypt. After that, the front in North Africa stabilized until November 1941. But wherever there were troops of the Third Reich, the British offended

Italians.

On August 3, 1940, Italian troops launched an offensive from Ethiopia (Italian Somalia) to the British colonies in East Africa. In British Somalia, they succeeded in driving the vastly outnumbered South African and British colonial forces across the strait into the British colony of Aden. In Sudan, the Italians managed to reach the approaches to Khartoum.

But the British had much more resources. In January 1941, British troops in East Africa launched a counteroffensive and drove the Italians out of Kenya and Sudan. By March 1941, the British had captured Italian Somalia and invaded Ethiopia. Here their numbers began to increase rapidly, mainly due to the influx of Ethiopian partisans. Together with the partisans, Haile Selassie, dethroned by the Italians, also returned. As you can see, the

Ethiopians were also in a civil war.

On April 6, 1941, British, South African and Ethiopian troops entered Addis Ababa. The Italians were completely defeated. On May 19, 1941, Italian troops finally surrendered in Ethiopia. The commander-in-chief, the Duke of Aosta, also surrendered. The last resisting Italian troops surrendered on 27 November 1941. They were aided by Haile Selassie's enemies among the Ethiopians. Italian colonial empire in East Africa on; it ceased to exist.

Appliance to the hands of the French colonies

After the creation of "Fighting France", battles took place in the French colonies between the Vichy and de Gaulle troops. The De Gaulles marched alongside the British and could only grit their teeth as Britain seized control of their colonies. But the US paid Britain, and Britain paid de Gaulle. In September 1940, the troops of the Fighting France, along with British, Dutch and Australian units,

were defeated in Senegal. However, in November they managed to retake Gabon. Senegalese soldiers were not in vain considered the best in the French Empire. They were true to their oath. Rather than General de Gaulle.

In Madagascar, the Vichy made an agreement with the Japanese: allies of the Reich, they were also their allies. In Madagascar, the Vichy established a supply base for Japanese submarines. On May 5-7, 1942,

De Gaulle and British troops invaded Madagascar. By November 1942, the island was liberated from the Vichy and Japanese troops. Moreover, the Malagasy fought on the side of the Vichy and on the side of the British.

El Alamein

Western historiography considers the Battle of Stalingrad and the battle of El Alamein to be the fundamental turning points of the Second World War. To the same extent.

In the USSR, it was supposed to be considered that if these battles were of a different scale, then their role and consequences were different. Events in North

Africa was presented as purely tertiary, insignificant, not having any noticeable impact on the results of the Second World War. Of course, the scale of the

battle in North Africa cannot be compared with what happened on the Soviet-Nazi front. When the Soviet leaders came to their senses after the terrible

defeats of the initial period of the war, they even allowed themselves to be ironic about the successes of the British in North Africa.

W. Churchill, in his memoirs, recalls that after the end of the battle on the Volga, he received a film from Moscow about this battle and, in turn, sent the film *Victory in the Desert*, to which he received a rather caustic response from Stalin: "The film is excellent depicts how England is fighting, and aptly exposes those scoundrels - they are also in our country, who claim that England does not supposedly fight, but only watches the war from the side. And, of course, in Soviet studies on World War II there is not a word about the courage of British, Indian, New Zealand, South African, French (from General de Gaulle's "Free France") soldiers and officers, about heroic pilots and sailors, about the defenders of Malta, Tobruk and El Alamein, about commanders Alexander and Montgomery, Wavell and Cunningham, who successfully opposed Rommel, Kesselring and other Nazi generals ...

But there are two important circumstances here... Possession of colonial empires is a matter of the right to pump out resources. Including those who later went to the USSR under Lend-Lease. It is a question of access to raw materials and energy

carriers. Secondly, after the appearance of Rommel in North Africa, a serious danger arose for Egypt and the Suez Canal. In the event that the Nazis captured Egypt, they opened the way to the Middle East and further to Asia ... Up to India. This was well understood by W. Churchill, who paid attention to the North African theater of operations

exceptional attention.

A number of American historians see it as a happy accident that Hitler stubbornly sought victory over the USSR and missed his lucky chance in North Africa. After all, breaking into India is actually

meant to win World War II. No less than the victory over the USSR. For Britain, the front

in North Africa was a priority. By the autumn of 1941, a twofold superiority of the British troops over the German-Italian in manpower and equipment was achieved; of these, the 8th Army was formed. Nevertheless, in January-July 1942,

the German-Italian troops launched a powerful offensive. What Rommel's reputation was can be seen

from a stunning order from the British commander-in-chief of the forces of the Middle East, General Auchinleck, in the summer of 1941:

"To all commanders and chiefs of

staff From the Commander-in-Chief There

is a real danger that our

friend Rommel will become a sorcerer or scarecrow for our soldiers.

Too much is already being said about

him. He is by no means a superhuman, although he is very energetic and has powers. Even if he were superhuman, it would be highly undesirable for our soldiers to believe in his supernatural power.

I want you to dispel in every possible way the notion that Rommel is anything more than an ordinary German general. For this, it seems important not to name Rommel when we talk about the enemy in Libya. We should mention the "Germans" or the "Axis" or the "enemy", but in no case focus on Rommel.

Please take measures for the immediate execution of this order and bring to the attention of all commanders that from a psychological point of view this is a matter of the highest importance " (Mitcham **S.U.** Rommel's Greatest Victory. M., 2003). On June 21,

1942, the Nazis and Italians captured Tobruk, capturing over 20 thousand prisoners, food and equipment for the besieged, prepared for three months, and a lot of fuel for tanks and vehicles.

On June 23, Rommel's troops reached the Egyptian border, on June 26 they defeated the 8th Army at Mersa Matruh, and on June 30 they approached the English defensive line at El Alamein: 60 km from Alexandria. Panic broke out in Cairo. The British fleet left

Alexandria in the Red Sea, in Cairo began to burn military archives. For the British troops, this was one of the most dramatic moments of the entire war. But still,

the Nazis failed to achieve their main goal.
strategic goal - the capture of the Suez Canal.

The setbacks in North Africa prompted the Churchill government to make changes in command. The 8th Army was led by Lieutenant General B. Montgomery.

On August 30, the battle near El Alamein resumed: E. Rommel tried to break through the English defenses at Atam-Halfa, but suffered a complete failure, which became the turning point of the entire campaign. By mid-autumn, the British managed to ensure a significant superiority over the enemy in manpower (3 times), aircraft (4 times) and tanks (6 times). On October 23-24, 1942, the

7th Army of General B. Montgomery, reinforced to 200,000 people, with 1,100 tanks and air superiority, opened barrage fire from 800 guns. Nevertheless, Rommel counterattacked. After five days of fierce fighting, the 8th

Army, having lost 10,000 people, was
unable to break through the enemy defenses. On October 30-31, regardless of losses, Montgomery ordered a second offensive, during which, with the massive support of the Royal Air Force, the enemy defenses were broken through and the enemy was attacked from both flanks. On November 3, Rommel, who began to withdraw from the battle, was detained for 36 hours by a decisive order from the Fuhrer: do not retreat!

But there was no strength. The Nazis and Italians began a 1,500-mile retreat, pursued by the 8th Army. On the night of November 13, the Tobruk fortress was recaptured, and on November 20, the capital of Cyrenaica, Benghazi, was captured. In 14 days, the British traveled 850

km, while capturing large trophies. The El Alamein operation was one of the decisive battles of World War II. "Therefore, the Battle of El Alamein," Churchill wrote, "will forever remain a glorious page in the annals of Great

Britain." It will remain in history for another reason. It actually marked a "twist of fate ...". You can say

that before El Alamein we did not win a single victory. Since El Alamein, we have not suffered a single defeat.

Operation Torch (Torch)

The Allies wanted to capture the "overseas territory" of the Vichy - Algeria and Morocco with one blow. There, the Vichy had about 60 thousand soldiers, several dozen tanks and aircraft, about 10 surface ships and 11 submarines.

The Allies planned to carry out the simultaneous capture of all key ports and airports in Morocco and Algeria, attacking the cities of Casablanca, Oran and

Algiers. The American Consul in Algeria did a great job! He persuaded the Vichy general Henri Giraud to treason by offering him the position of commander-in-chief of the French armed forces in North Africa after the invasion. Giraud, however, agreed only to the position of commander-in-chief of all the invasion forces, that is, to the place of Eisenhower. Having been refused, Giraud decided to remain "in the role of a spectator". But he didn't interfere.

The Vichy, on the one hand, were ready to go over to the side of de Gaulle ... On the other hand, they well remembered the sinking of the French fleet by the British near Mers-el-Kebir in

1940 ... The Western Operations Group landed before dawn on November 8, 1942 in three places. No artillery preparation was carried out, as it was assumed that the French would not resist.

In Casablanca, the night before the Allied landings, the French General Bethoir attempted a coup. He surrounded the villa of the pro-Vichy General Auguste Nog. However, Nog fired back and left. Betuar's actions led Nog to the idea of the impending Allied landing, in connection with which he put the coastal defense forces on alert. Casablanca was surrounded by

November 10 and surrendered to the Allies an hour before the planned final assault. Patton's troops entered the city unopposed.

Many ships of the Vichy fleet were lost, while the rest joined the Allies. Vichy submarines... fled North Africa and suddenly surfaced among the Allied ships.

"We are a French submarine, we came from Toulon" (Pilar **L.** Submarine war. M., 2003). In Oran, the

Vichy coastal troops defended very stubbornly, but were forced to surrender under incessant shelling from British battleships on the 9th.

On the night of November 8, a group of 400

members of the French Resistance under the command of Henri d'Astir and José Abulquer carried out a military coup in the city of Algiers.

They occupied key targets in the city, including the telephone exchange, the radio station, the governor's house, and the headquarters of the 19th Corps. The Allies arrived late. The Vichy spent a lot of time trying to recapture the positions lost during the coup. This allowed the Allies to surround the city with almost no resistance. The coastal artillery batteries were put out of action by the insurgents in advance. Many officers openly greeted the Allies. The allies were ready to leave the

Vichy at their posts: they

because they went over to

their side. Therefore, Eisenhower, with the support of Roosevelt and Churchill, offered Admiral F. Darlan, who was in Algeria, control over North Africa in the event of his going over to the side of the Allies, in fact leaving the Vichy regime untouched. De Gaulle

was very offended when the Americans and the British did not take him into account. When the allies landed in Algiers, the general was furious that he had not been informed, and the control of Algeria was not given to him - the hero of the Resistance, but to the traitor, one of the members of the Vichy government,

Admiral Darlan. On December 24, 1942, de Gaulle supporter Bonnier de la Chapelle assassinated Admiral Darlan. It was hard to believe that General de Gaulle knew nothing about this. In any case, he commented on this murder in his memoirs as follows: "If the tragic murder of Darlan was condemned by many, then the very fact of his disappearance from the scene corresponded

to the iron logic of events!" The young killer was quickly shot, although he was sure until the very last moment that some very influential people would stand up for him.

After the assassination of Darlan, Giraud was put in his place, who soon arrested the leaders of the November 8 uprising with full

connivance of the allies.

Having learned about the cooperation of Darlan and Giraud with the allies, Hitler ordered the occupation of Vichy France. After the occupation of Vichy France by the Nazis and their failed attempt to capture the French fleet at Toulon, French forces in Africa sided with the Allies. As always

happens in civil wars, the majority side with the winners. After the betrayal of Pétain, Darlan and Giraud began a mass exodus of Vichy functionaries to the side of the Free French. In the end, despite the furious

resistance of de Gaulle, they and the members of the French National Committee in London managed to form a single French government recognized by the USA and Great Britain.

Events and around them

The landing of the Anglo-American troops in Algiers on November 8, 1942 came as a surprise to the Germans. Now the Italo-German forces in North Africa were doomed. On May 12, 1943, their resistance in Tunisia was terminated: 250 thousand soldiers were captured, of which half were Germans. General

Eisenhower, who commanded the combined allied forces, refused to admit the German General von Arnim, who succeeded Rommel, noting that only his intelligence was interested in the German generals. The British treated

the German generals differently: they were given general dinners, at which they greeted a strong enemy with a standing ovation.

Chapter 16 THE CIVIL WAR IN ITALY

In our time, one boy with a faustpatron is more valuable than a hundred wise men who predict the death of the empire.

From the movie "Shield and Sword"

coup

On July 10, 1943, Anglo-American troops began landing on the island of Sicily. Allied dominance at sea and in the air was absolute. By mid-August, they captured Sicily, and in early September they crossed to the Apennine Peninsula. The allies were looking forward to the forces united by the vague word "anti-fascists". These were socialists of various directions, and communists, and patriots.

On September 3, members of the Great Fascist Council overthrew Mussolini by a majority - 19 votes to 7. Power was transferred to King Victor Emmanuel, who forms the new government of Badoglio. On September 8, 1943, General Eisenhower announced

the signing of an armistice between the Allies and Italy. Marshal Badoglio speaks of the same thing on the Roman radio.

On the same day, the Nazis launched an operation codenamed "Ashe" ("Ashes"). They are advancing on northern Italy, disarming the Italian army.

September 9 Allied troops land in Salerno, and the Nazis enter Rome. On the 10th, the king and the government of Pietro Badoglio flee to Brindisi, under the protection of the allies.

Kidnapping in the name of order

The Badoglio government arrests the Great Duce and places him on an island in the Mediterranean. The great Duce prays to God, reads the Bible... It looks like he is very

scared. Nothing! An old friend the Fuhrer comes to the aid of the Duce. The paratroopers of SS-Sturmbannführer Otto Skorzeny free him and take him to Germany. The Duce returns to Italy under the protection of the soldiers of the Third Reich. Here, in the town of Sala, Mussolini proclaims the formation of the Italian Social Republic. The Sala regime is related to the Hitler regime in the same way as the Vichy regime or the regime of the Croatian

Ustashe. Mussolini accused Victor Emmanuel of defeatism, of organizing a coup d'état. In Salo on September 23, 1943, Mussolini formed a new government. 28-29 September The Italian Social Republic is recognized by Germany, Japan, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia. Mussolini dealt with the traitors who offended him at a meeting of the Great Fascist Council. Mussolini did not hesitate to shoot the former foreign minister, the husband of his eldest daughter Edda, Galeazzo Ciano. Not only that, in many remote areas, communists actually rule. It is not enough that the

country is occupied by the Nazis from the north and the allies from the south. It is not enough that Tito's partisans are coming from the east. So even in Italy there are two states at once, and both are Italian. At the same time hostile to each other.

War between Italy and the Third Reich

The Nazis demand the disarmament of the Italian army. Some units lay down their weapons, while others do not. Some Italian units refuse to disarm. In the Balkans, on the islands in the Mediterranean and in Trentino Alto Adige, real pockets of resistance are emerging. On the island of

Kefallinia (Greece) is the Italian infantry division "Akvi" under the command of General Gandin. Nearby is the SS division "Prince Eugene" of General Phleps. Phleps invites the Italians to continue the war on the side of the Reich. Gandin, it turns out,

big democrat. He holds a referendum in parts: what do the soldiers themselves want? Soldiers unanimously vote for a break with Germany.

The Nazis quite logically attack yesterday's allies. For two weeks "Akvi" is fighting furiously with "Prince Eugene". Having lost 1646 people killed and having used up all the ammunition, the Italian division lays down its arms. After that, the Nazis mercilessly shoot 8,000 Italian soldiers and officers, including General Gandin. On October 13, 1943, the Italian ambassador in

Madrid presents a note declaring war to the German ambassador. Southern Italy becomes a participant in hostilities on the side of the Allies. She will form six divisions and proceed to the liberation of Central and Northern Italy. The mountainous nature of the terrain makes it easier for the Nazis to defend on the Italian front. The allied troops suffer heavy losses, but stubbornly advance towards Rome, overcoming a deep line of defense. At the same time, the Italians and the Third Reich converge in artillery duels and bayonet melee

attacks.

By November 1943, after the landing of the Anglo-American troops in Salerno, the Nazis withdrew their troops to the Rome area. The front has stabilized. And at

... the same time, on Kefallinia, the Nazis are fighting with the Italian division.

antifascists

In October 1943, National Salvation Committees were created with a very diverse composition, from six parties: liberal, Christian socialist, socialist, communist, party of democracy of labor and party of action. The communists already have their own Garibaldi brigades - that is, partisan detachments. Now they are formed by all parties. Partisans, numbering up to 100 thousand, are united in the Corps of Freedom Volunteers. In fact, each detachment both fought on its own, and is fighting.

The Popular Front, a six-party coalition, unites into the "United Front for Freedom", the "National Committee of Anti-Fascist Movements" and finally the "Committee of National

liberation" (KNO). These organizations supported the Badoglio government and entered it. All six parties. Their only political demand was the abdication of King Emmanuel in favor of his son Umberto. Well, and fight with Mussolini, of course.

Among the communists, some obey Stalin, others do not. Togliatti arrives from Moscow (his wife remains a hostage in Moscow). On May 29, at a meeting with activists, he conveyed to the party the main goals of his mission. "Create a government of national unity", "postpone the institutional problem until it is possible to convene a constitutional assembly", - even earlier on April 11, he declared that "the goal of the party after the war will be the creation in Italy of a democratic and progressive regime." We emphasize that all this was said in the conditions of the situation of dual power that is taking shape in the country. M-yes... Lenin in 1917 acted differently. He did not create a "coalition government".

Allied offensive

In May 1944, the Allies managed to break through the German defenses south of Rome. Joining up with a landing force previously landed at Anzio,

they occupied Rome. In 1945, the front moves inexorably to the north. The armies of the USA and the Italian Republic go against the Wehrmacht and the army of the Italian Social Republic. The partisans are on the side of the allies. A typical civil war in which there are three

belligerents. On April 21, Nazi troops are hastily evacuated from Bologna, Modena and Regione Emilia. On April 24, 1944, the Committee for the National Liberation of Northern Italy (KNOSI) decided to start an anti-fascist uprising. Partisans, united in the Corps of Freedom Volunteers (KDS), under the command of General Cadorna, are smashing parts of the Republican army. General Cadorna gives the order to the partisans to clear the cities from the Nazis. "To avoid unnecessary bloodshed", on April 25, Mussolini and Graziani give the order to the troops of the Republic of Salò to lay down their arms. Power on the ground temporarily passes to the military command of the allies.

Parts of the KDS liberate the cities of Lombardy and Piedmont. Their inhabitants gladly meet the partisans. The fascists who committed atrocities and massacres are afraid of retribution from the anti-fascists. To save lives, they try to surrender to the allies. The National Liberation Committee of Northern Italy adopts the decree "All power is the KNO!" and a decree on the administration of justice. It states: "Members of the fascist government and the highest officials of the fascist state for the crimes they have committed are punishable by death, and in less serious cases by hard labor." KNOSI decides that all soldiers of the Republic of Salò will be considered free if they lay down their arms. Italian losses from 1943 to 1945: 30 thousand soldiers were killed during the fighting, 15 thousand fascist policemen died at the hands of partisans,

up to 5 thousand were executed after the end of hostilities. In the Italian army, fighting on the side of the allies, up to 8 thousand corpses. The partisans lost, according to various sources, from 50 to 76 thousand

Human.

Resistance and the Americans

When the Americans enter Rome, the armed rebels have already established their local administration. They greet the advancing American troops. And the Americans immediately begin to disarm the patriots. The further north you go, the more difficult the disarmament process is. The American administration even had to remove the too odious government of Badoglio, replacing it with a coalition government of the liberal and head of the KNO Bonomi.

Direct pressure on the partisans is already fraught with war against the US Army. The Americans created a special Ministry of occupied Italy. It was headed by one of the communist leaders, Scocchimaro. The main task of the ministry was the disarmament of the partisans. All conceivable and unimaginable maneuvers were used, mainly the exchange of guns for stewed meat and cereals. The guerrillas exchanged not only

double-barreled shotguns and rifles for food, but also replaced an entire artillery park and two tanks. However, approximately

a third of the weapons were either hidden (in the cities), or simply not handed over

(away from the centers). In Parma, the guerrillas defiantly fired ammunition into the air and handed over empty rifles

without ammunition. In Rome, they snatched the head of the prison from the hands of the Americans guarding him and drowned him in the Tiber. Not having time to get rid of the Great Duce, Italy was on the verge of revolution. In Greece and Yugoslavia, Italian soldiers were now fraternizing with Greek partisans... The world revolution smelled again... Although the World War was rapidly coming to an end.

The end of the Great Duce

In the first half of April 1945, the Allies launched a decisive offensive in northern Italy. It was not the Italians who resisted them, but the Wehrmacht. In parallel, there was a war of the Italian Social Republic with the partisans and the army of Italy. The Italians were at war with the Italians. After a series of battles, the Allies occupied Bologna and crossed the Po River. On May 2, under the blows of the allied troops and partisans, the Nazis in Italy capitulated. April 17, 1945

Mussolini arrives in Milan. He is still going to organize resistance in Valtellina, north of Bergamo. Another idea is to run and take refuge in Switzerland. On April 25, he holds long negotiations with the leader of the Resistance, General Cadorna. Mussolini is trying to scare the Resistance with the fact that there are still Nazi troops in the country. Cadorna smiles: the Nazis have decided to lay down their arms.

It remains only to run, resistance is meaningless. Mussolini's small detachment by this time was just a group of armed refugees, nothing more. It moves along Lake Como sung by poets to Menaggio: from Menaggio the road goes straight to Switzerland. Marshal Graziani, afraid of falling into

the hands of the partisans, prefers surrender to the allies. The future shows how right he is.

Mussolini could have saved his life if he had followed the example of Graziani.

On the night of April 26-27, the remaining fugitives join a detachment of 200 Nazis: they are also going to cross the border. Near the small village of Musso, a column is stopped by a partisan barrier.

The partisan commander agrees to let the convoy go... But he declares that he will only let the Germans through. Italy is at war with the Third Reich, partisans are Italy's allies... But let the enemies go, God be with them. But he will not let go of enemies in his civil war! This guerrilla commander... What war is he in? Civil or national?

A German lieutenant puts a soldier's overcoat on Mussolini and hides him in the back of a truck: you see, there is a sick soldier lying there ... Do not approach him! You can get infected! It

could well have come down, but Mussolini ... found out. The deposed dictator is escorted to the village of Dongo. His arrest is reported to both the allies and the partisan leadership. Between the secret services of Great Britain and the United States, a real competition is unfolding to kidnap him. Just do not think that everyone is so eager to save him. Mussolini's official testimony is especially dangerous for Churchill: in the 1930s, Churchill adored Mussolini and sent him servile letters. Such letters, that in Winston Churchill it is just right to suspect a "blue" in love. It is in Churchill's direct interests to "remove" Mussolini as quickly as possible. It is believed that Mussolini was killed on the orders of the leadership of the

partisans. Implementing the order of the command of the KDS, a small detachment led by Colonel Valerio (Walter Audisio) takes Mussolini and his close people from the hands of the captors. On April 28, at 4:10 pm, they were shot on the outskirts of the village of Mezagra. The dead bodies of the Duce, his mistresses and the bodies of six close associates are transported to Milan, where they are hung by their feet from the ceilings of a gas station in Loreto Square. The face of the former dictator is disfigured beyond recognition, and they are still arguing: did they cut the corpse or the face of a still living person?

An internal affair of the Italians? Probably ... Only now there is information that it was Colonel Valerio who shot the Duce is closely connected with the British special services. And after the war, he did not even live in poverty in impoverished, devastated Italy, he bought land and drove around in a car. Another Churchill crime? More likely. But also

many other politicians in the West would not have been happy with Mussolini's testimony: he kept letters of praise from more than one Churchill.

The trial of the Duce could cast a shadow on many European politicians. Do they need it?

Part II

WAR OF SOCIALISTS BETWEEN THEM (1941-1945)

*The barbarians fight among themselves even more
cruelly than with the army and population of the Empire.*

*John Tzimisces, emperor
of the Byzantine Empire, 10th century*

Chapter

1 UNMANAGED "ICEBREAKER OF THE REVOLUTION"

A toad is a degenerated frog. Why did she degenerate? Probably, I used elements harmful to her in writing.

A. Hitler (from table talk)

Was Hitler preparing an attack?!

The plan for the attack of the Third Reich on the USSR began to be developed on July 21, 1940. The final version of the Barbarossa plan, developed under the leadership of General F. Paulus, was approved on December 18, 1940 by the directive of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht No. 21. Now this is an important government document that is not subject to discussion, but to strict execution.

The plan "Barbarossa" assumed another blitzkrieg (Blitzkrieg).

The directive stated that the date for the start of hostilities would be set by the Führer "at the appropriate time - eight weeks BEFORE THE OPERATION BEGINS." At the same time, "preparation for hostilities must be completed by May 15, 1941." That is the end of preparation! And then wait for the armies to command "forward." Though May 16, and at least in the middle of July. In fact, starting a war against the USSR on May 15, 1941 was simply unreasonable because of the spring thaw. The thaw in different years lasted for different periods. In the hot summer of 1941, the roads did not dry out until early June.

Putting into practice the Barbarossa plan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht on January 31, 1941 signed a directive on the concentration of troops.

The final order to start hostilities on June 22, 1941 was given on June 17.

According to the Barbarossa plan, the main forces of the Red Army were to defeat the west of the Dnieper and the Western Dvina. Do not push back, destroy. On the eighth day, the Nazis were to reach the Kaunas-Baranovichi-Lvov-Mogilev-Podolsky line. On the

twentieth day of the war, the Nazis were to reach the Dnieper south of Kyiv, south of Pskov and the line Rognachev-Orsha-Vitebsk Velikie Luki. After that, it

was necessary to give the troops a twenty-day rest, concentrate and regroup formations, stretch out new communications. On the fortieth day of the war, the second phase of the offensive was to begin. During it, it was planned to take Moscow, Leningrad and Donbass. It is especially important to take Moscow: "The capture of this city means both politically and economically a decisive success, not to mention the fact that the Russians will lose the most important railway junction."

The command of the Wehrmacht believed that the Red Army would throw all its forces, all its reserves into the defense of the capital. This will make it possible to defeat the last forces of the USSR in one decisive battle.

After 2-3 months, the troops of the Third Reich were to reach the Arkhangelsk-Volga-Astrakhan line. This part of the campaign was planned in less detail.

And that's it, and the end of the war. Let the Bolsheviks sit across the Volga, where you can even leave your state

to them. When discussing the first version of the war plan, Major General Marx believed that the remnants of the Bolsheviks could only be kept east of the Irtysh. The main reason why Paulus moved the dividing line to the west, to the Volga, was the distance. To the Volga - 2 thousand kilometers. It is not easy to cover such a distance even with a ceremonial march in 2 months. And to the Irtysh and all 4 thousand kilometers, and winter beyond the Urals comes earlier. Just don't make it to the cold weather.

On May 9, 1941, the head of the Reichsministry of the occupied territories, Alfred Rosenberg, presented to the Fuhrer a draft directive on the management of the occupied territories of the USSR.

Rosenberg proposed the creation of five governorates in the territory.

1. The Reichskommissariat Ostland was to include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus. Ostland, where, according to Rosenberg,

the population with Aryan blood lived, was subject to complete Germanization within two generations. 2.

The governorship of Ukraine included the "District Galicia", that is, Western Ukraine, Crimea, lands along the Don and Volga, including the territory of the Autonomous Republic of the Volga

Germans. Hitler opposed the autonomy of Ukraine and made it not a governorship, but an ordinary Reichskommissariat.

3. The Reichskommissariat Caucasus included not only the Caucasus, but the entire Kuban and Stavropol Territory, the Northern Black Sea

region, separating Russia from the Black Sea. 4.

Reichskommissariat Russia included Russia from the Volga to the Urals. 5. Turkestan. It is widely believed in the literature that the Main Directorate of Imperial Security developed the Ost plan on May 28, 1942, according to which the Slavic peoples were to be destroyed by 60-80%, mass evicted

At the Nuremberg trials, the Ost plan was discussed as a reality. In propaganda and even in scientific literature, it was written about as a reality. But the text of the Ost plan has never been found. The only evidence for the existence of the plan is the "Remarks and proposals of the "Eastern Ministry" on the general plan "Ost", according to the accusers, written on April 27, 1942 by E. Wetzel, an employee of the Ministry for Eastern Territories. The notes in his notebook are the only reason to believe that this plan ever existed at all.

The literature often cites the words attributed to Hitler: "The Slavs must work for us, and if we no longer need them, let them die. Vaccinations and health care are unnecessary for them. Slavic fertility is undesirable... education is dangerous. It is enough if they can count up to a hundred ... Every educated person is our future enemy. All sentimental objections should be discarded. We need to govern these people with iron determination... Speaking in military terms, we must kill three to four million Russians a year." Not part of the document is quoted, but a fragment of a letter to Rosenberg,

allegedly written on July 23, 1942. But the original of this letter

never found. But that

the Reichskommissariats were created is a fact. And the policy was carried out in them ... But not at all the one that was attributed to the Ost plan. I will proceed from facts, not from unproven assumptions. The complete failure

of the Barbarossa plan is also a fact. Hitler's expectation of an ambulance, in a few weeks, victory, the surrender of the Soviet Union and the flight of the surviving Bolsheviks beyond the Urals did not materialize. Hitler was wrong again.

Third Reich and its allies

In 1941, in Europe, only the dwarf states of Monaco, San Marino, Andorra and the Vatican were independent of the Third Reich. In addition to them - Türkiye, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal.

Türkiye is a traditional enemy of Russia - the USSR. After the German attack on the USSR, it announced a partial mobilization, strengthened the work of the defense industry, concluded a trade agreement with Germany and intensified the subversive activities of anti-Soviet organizations located on its territory (Council for the Coordination of the Peoples of the Caucasus, Union of Crimean Tatars, etc.). Spain is an ally of the Third Reich.

Sweden secretly supplied Germany with non-ferrous metals and steel necessary for its defense industry. Switzerland secretly bought from Germany, on favorable terms, "Jewish gold", thus supplying it with hard currency, and supplied precision instruments. Portugal, on favorable terms, provided Germany with territory for the secret deployment of naval bases

and polygons.

That is, all the listed countries could rather be considered potential adversaries of the USSR than neutral ones.

By the time the war with the USSR began, the Czechoslovak factories Skoda, the French company Renault, Dutch and Belgian electrical and chemical plants, Silesian coal mines, etc., were already working for the Third Reich, i.e. by the indicated time to Germany already

the entire industrial and raw materials base of Europe worked, and the Soviet Union had to fight with all of continental Europe.

Concentration of forces

70% of the available composition of all the armed forces of the invasion were the troops of the Third Reich. Including the Reich, 86% of the tank and 98% of the motorized units

belonged. Romania moved an army of up to 200 thousand people: security units, an air squadron, the Black Sea Fleet and the Danube military flotilla. The closest targets of Romania were Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, promising - the Black Sea coast from the Danube to the Dnieper, including the Crimean peninsula. Apparently, in the event of the victory of the Third Reich, Romania would not have received these territories. They would give her Bukovina

and Moldova - that's all. Hungary - three field armies and an expeditionary force, the number of troops is over 500 thousand people. The goal of Hungary was Transcarpathia, Northern Transylvania and some Yugoslav territories.

Italy - an expeditionary force, then transformed into an army of up to 200 thousand people. Italy had no territorial claims against the USSR. She sought to dominate the Mediterranean theater (the slogan: "Corsica-Nice-Savoy and Malta-Cyprus are Italian"), as well as to expand its territories in the Balkans at the expense of Yugoslavia (Trieste-Fiume region). Slovakia - troops up to 90 thousand

people. Croatia - security division up to 10 thousand people. They had no territorial claims against the USSR. The Croatian division fought mainly in Yugoslavia. But Slovakia and Croatia wanted to establish themselves as independent states, and as allies of the Reich. Bulgaria, which signed the Berlin Pact, did not

declare war on the SSS

and did not bring in their own troops.

Two special allies of the Reich: Spain and Finland.

Spain moved the "Blue Division" of 15 thousand people. She had no goals of her own in the USSR.

On June 25, Finland moved against the USSR two armies, security units, the Air Force and the Navy, the total number of troops was up to 450 thousand people. But the Finns did not take an active part in the hostilities. They seized their own - and sat, not allowing them to be touched until 1944.

In the Reich, 28 "National Committees" were created, creating future collaborationist governments. "Special propaganda companies", "personnel of the military and economic administration", administrations for the export of cultural property, the collection of engineering developments, scientific research, etc. were also trained. At the same time, it was planned to pay special attention to the activities of the military-economic administration in Ukraine in the oil-bearing regions, which received the name "Inspection of the South" and was directly subordinate to the head of the "Wehrmacht" department.

For what?!

Probably, the war of the Third Reich and the USSR was inevitable because each of them claimed world domination. And so far no one has succeeded in creating a second globe. In addition, "dear allies" did not trust each other. They almost agree

they couldn't.

It is no coincidence that both the Third Reich and the USSR kept large contingents of troops on the common border. They held a general parade, signed agreements, exchanged valuable experience ... And on the border by June 22, 1941, there were, according to Meltyukhov, such forces (**Meltyukhov M.I.** Stalin's missed chance. M., 2000): Soviet

	German Ratio 190 1.15: 1 3289851		
Divisions	4306800	1 : 166	3.8 : 1 2.2 : 1
Soldiers			
Tanks and assault guns	15687	4171	
Aircraft	10743	4846	
Artillery - guns and mortars	59787	42604	1.4:1

Soviet troops are stronger. At the same time, the Nazis did not have heavy tanks (more than 40 tons), and in the Red Army - 564 vehicles (504 of the latest KB and 59 T-35); medium tanks (more than 20 tons) the Nazis had

990, and the Red Army - 1373, including 892 of the latest T-34s and 481 T-40s. But the Nazi troops are also at the ready. As they got up in 1939, they stand for two years ... long before the Barbarossa plan.

The global inevitability of war was supplemented by many small mutual injections. The

USSR seized more than it "was supposed to" under the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (that's why it took three new secret protocols to clarify the boundaries of the zones of occupation - and all three in favor of the USSR).

Probably, the question was only one: when exactly and who will attack whom. And here the confusion really arises: why did Hitler choose such an inconvenient time for the attack? If he attacked after the conquest of Britain, everything would be clear. And so, before the operation "Sea Lion", the beginning of the war with the USSR meant a war on two fronts. The Nazis and the Wehrmacht were very afraid of such a war - according to the experience of the First World War. Why did they go for it? Firstly, because they were convinced that Britain cannot be defeated. At least

for now. Secondly, it was impossible to make peace with Britain. Thirdly, the USSR could not be used against Britain.

The Quadripartite Pact That Failed

The Anti-Comintern Pact was directed against the USSR. But the signing of the Tripartite Pact on September 27, 1940 and the creation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis did not have such an orientation. At least theoretically, any country, including the USSR, could join such a pact. The Nazis would very much like to see the USSR side

such a pact.

On October 15, Ribbentrop, on behalf of Hitler, asks the Soviet leader for a meeting. During the work of the Soviet delegation in Berlin, Hitler spoke for a long time to Molotov about the collapse of the British Empire, about the need to divide its inheritance and offered the USSR part of Iran and India. He also invited the USSR to join the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact.

Stalin, on the other hand, gave clear instructions: 1. Find out how Hitler proposes to divide the world according to the pact being concluded (in these notes it is called the Pact of Three).

2. Designate the sphere of interests of the USSR (Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, Iran). The USSR cannot stand aside from making decisions on Greece, Yugoslavia, and the neutrality of Sweden. It is necessary to get an honorable peace for China (with Chiang Kai-shek).

3. Don't sign anything in Berlin. For Ribbentrop to come to Moscow, and it would be clear to everyone who is in charge here.

On November 25, 1940, Molotov invited German Ambassador Schulenburg and announced the readiness of the USSR to conclude a "pact of four" on political and economic cooperation, with amendments: in particular, it was proposed to make five secret protocols.

The text was transmitted, but there was no response from Hitler. Why? Apparently, the ally turned out to be very proud and "exciting". Finland is fine, but now give him Hungary and Bulgaria, allies of the Third Reich! And Greece with Yugoslavia, and Iran, teeming with German spies. And Turkey, the traditional "friend" of Germany. The Reich could not "surrender" the allies without losing face.

Perhaps it is better to defeat such an ally than to persuade him by retreating here and there?

Something about supplies

The USSR regularly violated the supply regime under the pact. The Third Reich was in dire need of supplies of raw materials and food. It depended on the USSR, and the supplies depended on whether the USSR was satisfied with the behavior of the Third Reich. It's embarrassing

and just dangerous. For unsatisfactory supplies of coal and military equipment Stalin suspended the supply of raw materials and food.

Of the million tons of grain promised to Germany, only 150,000 tons were shipped. Mikoyan, the Minister of Foreign Trade, stated that in fact there was not a two-way trade turnover, but one-way deliveries of goods by the German People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade.

Stalin went even further, in March 1940 presenting an ultimatum to Germany. He demanded the conclusion of a short-term trade agreement on the export of Soviet raw materials in the amount of 420-430 million marks, which "the German side will compensate with industrial and military supplies for the same amount." This

exaggerated confidence, however, immediately evaporated after the lightning German campaign against Denmark and Norway in early May. The Soviet ultimatum gave way to an announcement to resume deliveries, accompanied by an expression of "hope" that Germany would "keep up with its obligations." Nevertheless, the conclusion that the supply of raw materials depended on the goodwill of Stalin played a big role when Hitler considered Operation Barbarossa.

Naturally, the Nazis wanted to turn the USSR into the same satellite that Ukraine and Russia became in 1918, after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and until the very surrender of the German Empire. Only 22 years have passed since then. The soldier who rode cheerfully across Russia in February-March 1918 was about 40. The officer was 45-50. Not young men, but people in the male "ahma", at the highest point of take-off

vital forces.

Why not go back to that blessed 1918? On February 17, 1941, Hitler stated at a military council that "if Russia is defeated, England will lose her last hope." And that "Russia must be defeated even before England is defeated" (Halder **F.** Military diary. Daily notes of the Chief of the General Staff of the Ground Forces. Volume III. M., 1971).

This may seem insulting to the national consciousness, but the war with the USSR was planned mainly in order to secure its rear, guarantee the supply of raw materials and food, and finally create the necessary fist for the landing in Britain. Because so far the Reich does not have enough ships or aircraft for this landing. With the help of Russia - they can appear!

Something about intelligence

The Hoover Institution of Stanford University in California (USA) has a package of 232 highly secret decisions of the Soviet Politburo on foreign policy issues for 1934-1936. "German agents regularly acquired such documents, receiving them 7-8 days after their creation" (McDowell **J.**, **Lowentap M.**, Stalin's Foreign Policy Documents,

shedding light on the Stalin-Hitler pact // Truth of Viktor Suvorov. New evidence. M., 2008. S. 235). These resolutions

contained information about the instructions of the Politburo to the top of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and the highest state officials.

On February 11, 1934, the Politburo decided that a major European war would help the proletariat seize power in the major European centers.

In a Politburo resolution of May 1, 1935, the Politburo believed that the USSR would take part in new conflicts in Europe and Asia exactly to the extent "which would allow it to be a decisive factor in the sense of turning the world war into a world revolution" (McDowell J., **Lowenthal M.** Stalin's Foreign Policy Documents Shedding Light on the Stalin-Hitler Pact // Pravda Viktor Suvorov, New Evidence, M., 2008, p. 243).

On August 19, 1939, Stalin told the Politburo that if the Pact with the Third Reich was signed, then the Reich would certainly attack Poland. And then the entry into the war of England and France will become inevitable. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, can stay out of the conflict and wait in an advantageous position until its turn comes. A naive question: were these

documents known to the top leadership of the Third Reich? If so, did they influence the decisions they made? I guess there is no need to answer these questions. They are really very

too naive.

CHAPTER 2 THE UNDOMINABLE STRONG OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

But Dunka answered with ignorance.

Saltykov-Shchedrin

Soviet "Barbarossa"

In the USSR, it was usually said that the Soviet Union since 1939 "begins to actively prepare for entry into the war." In preparation, the size of the Red Army is increased, industry is transferred from a six-day to a seven-day week, the working day is increased by an hour, a law is introduced on criminal liability for being late and absenteeism, and the right to quit "at one's own will" is abolished. But why, in fact, is it "preparing"? The USSR has been at war since September 17, 1939. He annexed three

countries, partitioned Poland, chewed off Romania, fought the Winter War with Finland and started a new war with her at the same time as the Nazis attacked. All measures to strengthen the rear can be fully explained not by preparation, but by natural changes in the laws and customs of the warring country. This also

explains the launch into mass production of samples of new military equipment: the latest aircraft, tanks, Katyusha rocket launchers, etc. Troops are being drawn to

the western borders? But it was not only Hitler who did not trust Stalin. Stalin also did not trust Hitler. He too

prepared.

We know quite a lot about the Barbarossa plan. Documents on the plans of the Soviet leadership by June 22, 1941, orders of the People's Commissariat of Defense and the Kyiv Military District in the first hours and days

wars are not declassified to this day. There are separate documents... But they are very eloquent. "Considerations

on the fundamentals of the strategic deployment of the Armed Forces of the USSR" - September 18, 1940. "An updated plan for the strategic deployment of the Armed Forces of the USSR" - March 11, 1941.

"Considerations on the plan for the strategic deployment of the forces of the Soviet Union in the event of a war with Germany and its allies" (VIZh. 1992. No. 1 and 2) - May 1941. And finally, "a note from

the chief of staff of the Kiev air defense on the decision of the Military Council of the Southwestern Front according to the deployment plan for 1940" (Russia - XX century. Documents. 1941, Book 1. M., 1998). In essence, this is one and the same document, refined

and refined many times. In total, the Red Army included 61 tank and 31 motorized rifle divisions,

12,400 tanks, not counting thousands of machine guns.

tankettes.

This huge invading army was supposed to implement the doctrine of "little blood and on foreign territory." It's hard to say how it is about "little blood", but about foreign territory - that's for sure. According to all these documents, enemy troops were not supposed to stay on the territory of the USSR for more than a day. This is if the enemy will attack first at all. And it was better, it was believed, "in no case should the initiative be given to the German command, preempt the enemy and attack the German army at the moment when it is in the deployment stage."

And in general, "our operational training, the training of troops should be aimed at ensuring in fact the complete defeat of the enemy already at a time when he has not yet had time to gather all his forces" (Meltukhov M.A. Stalin's missed chance. **M.**, 2000). Like this. Attack first, do not wait for the full deployment of enemy troops. And - on

someone else's territory. By the 30th day of the war, the Red Army was supposed to go "to the front of Ostrolenka, r. Narew, Lovich, Lodz, Kreutzburg, Oppeln, Olomouc. That is, to be 300-350 km from the new border of the USSR, on the territory of Poland and the Czech Republic.

The next stage, spelled out less clearly, is "to seize the territory of former Poland and East Prussia." In the same way, by the way, in the Barbarossa plan, the immediate plans were clearly spelled out, the subsequent ones - less definitely. Terms of invasion - not earlier than 10-15 July. Not exactly? But Hitler postponed the day of the attack on Belgium and France 9 times. The day of the attack on the USSR - three times. Everything is pretty normal.

offensive war propaganda

The anecdotal nature of talk about the "peacefulness of the USSR" is very clearly visible if you read articles in the Soviet press in 1938-1939. You literally get tired of the flow of vicious, not shy in expressions of aggression. "Fascist freaks", "cannibals", "stupid", "the so-called" generals "are still compliments. Caricatures depicting enemy soldiers and politicians with pig snouts and monkey muzzles are in Krasnaya Zvezda and Literaturnaya Gazette. What is characteristic: in 1938 the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party

of Bolsheviks was already talking about "the outbreak of a world war." About the "Second World War", which will lead to uprisings and revolutions in Europe ... Formally, the Second World War is counted from September 1, 1939, but for the Communists it is already started.

Even more characteristic is the clear anti-German orientation of all militaristic propaganda. There

is no common border with the Third Reich yet. War with the German people still does not smell. And the enemy soldiers in the films "If Tomorrow is War" and "Squadron No. 5" speak German! And it was in 1938 that Eisenstein was shooting Alexander Nevsky!

The film "If Tomorrow is War" is being shot under the direction of E. Dzignian. Filmed using documentary footage of the maneuvers then carried out. Documentary footage turns into feature footage: the enemy attacks, is instantly defeated, the war is on enemy territory, the Red Army is bombing Germany: Nuremberg, Magdeburg, Furth. And in Germany, of course, uprisings of the proletariat against the "fascists" break out.

And here is the song from the movie. Words by V. Lebedev-Kumach, music by Dm. and Dan. Pokrass.

If tomorrow there is a war, if the enemy
attacks, If a dark force comes, -
As one person, the entire Soviet people will
stand up for a free Motherland.

Chorus:

On earth, in heaven and at sea Our
melody is both powerful and
harsh: If tomorrow is
war, If tomorrow is on a
campaign, - Be ready for a campaign today!

If there is war tomorrow, the country will stir up
From Kronstadt to Vladivostok. The
country will stir, great and strong, And we will
crush the enemy cruelly.

Chorus.

An airplane will fly, a machine gun will rattle,
Mighty tanks will rumble, And
battleships will go, and infantry will go, And
dashing carts will rush.

Chorus.

We do not want war, but we will defend
ourselves, - We strengthen our
defense not in vain, - And on enemy soil we will
defeat the enemy With little blood, with a mighty blow!

Chorus.

In the whole world, nowhere is there such a
force, To crush our country, - Stalin is
with us, dear, and with an iron hand

Voroshilov is leading us to victory!

Chorus.

Get up people, get ready for a hike! Drums,
drum harder! Musicians, go! Singers,
go ahead! Resound our victory song!

Chorus:

On earth, in heaven and on the
sea Our melody is both powerful
and severe; If
tomorrow is a war, If
tomorrow is a hike, - Be ready for a hike today!

Abram Room's film Squadron No. 5 begins with Soviet intelligence intercepting an order from the Third Reich command to cross the Soviet border. Thousands of our planes fly out to bombard German airfields, including squadron No. 5. "Ours" smash "theirs" with terrible force, but the "fascists" knock out two of our planes. Pilots of Squadron No. 5 - Major Grishin and Captain Nesterov - parachute down into enemy territory. A! Here they are, underground hangars of enemies!!! Having captured the radio, the heroes call in squadrons of Soviet bombers. "We" "them" will show how to build underground hangars! And here is the German anti-fascist. Your boyfriend, proletarian, working bone. With its help, the characters of the film capture "theirs" plane and fly away to their own. And the same thing happens in literature! In the late 1930s, Soviet literature was not just whipping up war hysteria (it had been doing this since 1918). She names a very

specific future enemy: "fascist" Germany. Socialist Reich. Not a single book before the war had such circulations as *The First Strike*. The story of the future war " (Shpanov **N.N.** The first blow. The story of the future war. M., 1939). After the signing of the Pact, the book was withdrawn from sale ...

But by that time only the lazy had not read it. And in general, every red commander was obliged to read

this book because Military Publishing released it in the Commander's Library tutorial series.

Everything is "as it should be" in it: the enemy, "fascists", attacks. But "ours", "Of course, they instantly overturn the enemy, on the territory of the USSR the battle goes on only for the first day. And then the sky darkens from avenging planes ... "" The percentage of defeat was quite satisfactory, despite the good work of the enemy's air defense. Over fifty percent of his new two-gun fighters were destroyed on the ground before they could take to the air.

"The flight personnel of the enemy units that were attacked showed stubbornness. The officers rushed to the cars, despite the explosions of bombs and machine-gun fire from attack aircraft. They pulled planes out of burning hangars. The fighters were running across the cratered field towards the impenetrable wall of the smoke screen and the continuous glare of explosions. Many immediately overturned in the craters, others flew up, thrown up by the explosion of bombs, and fell in a heap of burning debris. Through the haze of the smoke screen, flaming fighters were visible here and there, hit by incendiary bullets. And yet, some officers managed to take off. With the courage of blind despair and anger, no longer following any plan, out of order, they entered into a single battle with Soviet aircraft. But this courage served only to the detriment of their own defense. Their scattered efforts could not be a serious obstacle to the work of Soviet aircraft and only forced their own anti-aircraft artillery and machine guns to cease fire.

To what extent, after all, what we are waiting for materializes ... Of course, in books and films, "we" fired, and "they" exploded. In real history, it was not quite like that ... But since 1938, Soviet society has been waiting for a war with Germany. It can be said that it called her according to all the rules of primitive magic. Well, it called. How can one not believe in the fact that thought is material, and in God's Providence in history? As for the

statements of officials, "... a lot of" circumstantial evidence "allows us to assume with a high degree of certainty that it was in May 1941 in Moscow that it was decided to start a large-scale war with Germany, and not

once in an indefinite future, and in July-August 1941 " (Solonin *M.* USSR - Finland. From a peace treaty to war // Viktor Suvorov's Truth. New evidence. M., 2008).

For example, on May 5, 1941, Stalin gave a speech to graduates of military academies at a reception in the Kremlin. In it, without naming the enemy, he unexpectedly announced that the USSR would wage not a defensive, but an offensive war, for which the country was ready.

The question is how ready?

Were Stalin good tanks?

It has been discussed for decades about the "unpreparedness" of the USSR for war. Victor Suvorov has been talking about the USSR's over-readiness for an offensive war and for the capture of Europe for 17 years.

We will clarify: the entire USSR worked for the war. Always. He worked in such a way that in a matter of years a completely new military-technical potential arose. Along with new army personnel from soldier to general. The

Nazis fought the entire war on materiel created in 1928-1937. They constantly improved it, but qualitatively new technology was not enough. And why, if it's good enough? And in the USSR, almost

all the material part of the war was created in 1938-1941. Not because there was nothing before that ... But because until 1937 Tukhachevsky was People's Commissar for Armaments. It is difficult to talk about the personal qualities of this miracle warrior, because whatever you say here, you will immediately be accused of "slandering". And not to "denigrate" - it is impossible, because there is nothing good to say. In the era of "perestroika" they tried to portray Tukhachevsky as a clever and strategic genius, whom the evil Stalin envied ... And Malchish-Plokhish Malchish-Kibalchish ruined, "sewn" poor Tukhachevsky. To be

honest, I have no convincing information about a conspiracy at the top of the army. Most likely, there was no conspiracy - Stalin's people's commissars were cowardly. This is not Guderian, who died as a participant in a conspiracy against Hitler. There could have been all sorts of, as Bulgakov said, "unnecessary conversations", grumpy grumbling, sarcastic jokes about Stalin and other superiors ...

But that Stalin, having got rid of the "Leninist guard", did not lose, but won - this is a fact. It is quite possible that there was no "military conspiracy" at the top of the Red Army. Perhaps a conspiracy was invented in order to drag "whoever is needed" into the dungeons. And there, few people did not "confess". Moreover, these guys were under torture watery.

Such a policy is very in the spirit of Joseph Vissarionovich. But even if all these Yakirs and Tukhachevskys remained free and in power, there would be little sense from them ... Not military leaders, but executioners and ideological hysterics. If someone thinks that I am "slandering" and "slandering" - read the writings of the "military geniuses" themselves. Fortunately, in the era of Nikita Khrushchev, a fighter for corn and socialism, they were published in large numbers (***Tukhachevsky M.N.*** Selected works in 2 volumes. M.,

1964). A little-known episode: almost all the equipment created in 1928-1937 turned out to be complete rubbish. Almost 50,000 tanks were built in the USSR on the eve of the war. Suvorov is right - this is twice as much as in the rest of the world from 1915 to 1941! But all these tanks had bulletproof armor, easily penetrated by any anti-tank guns and rifles.

In the summer - autumn of 1941, the Nazis destroyed over 18 thousand of these "cardboard" tanks. During the Winter War, the Finns knocked out 1000 (!) of our tanks with artillery in three months of hostilities, and even 400 were blown up by land mines and drowned in the swamps.

A preemptive strike - with such tanks, but against the Wehrmacht ... Each division of a potential enemy had 70-80 37-mm anti-tank guns, several dozen anti-tank rifles, divisional howitzers and reinforcement guns. 37-mm anti-tank guns were powerless against T-34 and KB tanks - but they appeared later! The army was only gradually saturated with them.

That's when they sent Tukhachevsky and his close engineers and the authorities of the GBTU (Main Armored Directorate) of the Red Army (Workers' and Peasants' Red Army) to the execution cellars ... When rearmament began ... Stalin

knew that our army was not ready to fight in 1938. But by the summer of 1941, the situation had changed dramatically. By 1942 it would have changed even more. Indeed, in each of the years from 1930 to 1945

The USSR produced several times more tanks, planes and guns than the Third Reich.

The myth of automata

Amazingly, both the professional military Rezun-Suvorov and Weller, who constantly boasts of his knowledge of weapons, overlooked an elementary, in general, thing. I can explain only one thing: deeply Soviet people, they "bought" the turn of Stalin's military propaganda.

For Suvorov, the presence of submachine guns or machine guns in service is a clear sign of a powerful military industry, high quality and modern weapons. But the machine gun is not at all a symbol of the mighty military industry.

Vice versa. The machine gun is a child of poverty.

The main armament of the infantry in World War II - rifle, that is, a long-barreled automatic or semi-automatic rifle with rifling in the muzzle. The rifling gives the bullet rotation, the bullet flies far and retains its lethal force for a long time.

The Mosin rifles put into service in the USSR were produced in several modifications, with a barrel length of 800, 730, 729 mm. A 5-round magazine provided a rate of fire of up to 10 rounds per minute. The

maximum range of destruction is up to 2000 m. The range of aimed fire was estimated at 500 meters, but it no longer depended on the characteristics of the weapon, but on the qualities of a trained soldier. Snipers confidently hit the target at a distance of up to 800 meters (Manual on shooting. Rifle model 1891/30 and carbines model 1938 and model 1944 M., Military publishing house of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, 1953.). "Contrary to popular

belief about the almost complete armament of the Wehrmacht with submachine guns, the bulk of its weapons were magazine rifles and carbines of the Mauser system. As of September 1939, the Wehrmacht infantry division had 13,300 rifles and carbines and 3,700 submachine guns" (http://www.gewehr.ru/2006/12/22/mauzer_98.html).

Mauser G98 (Gewehr 98) (Mauser 98) is a German rifle created in 1898 by Mauser. This Mauser rifle turned out to be so successful that it served in the Wehrmacht in a slightly modified form until the end of World War II. It is only in the films of the Dovzhenko film studio that the Nazis go into battle in horned helmets, with machine guns at their hips and with strangled chickens attached to the trouser belt by their martyrically outstretched paws. Watching these films, the elderly Germans literally laugh to tears. Not to mention anything else, the Wehrmacht fed well. Catching chickens was a much less typical occupation for Wehrmacht soldiers than for half-starved soldiers of many other states, and for many parts of the Red Army. The characteristics of the

Mauser rifle differ little from the Mosin rifle: five rounds, effective range up to 2000 meters, reliable shooting limit 400-600 meters, barrel length in various modifications from 1100 to 1250 mm.

So - making a rifle is difficult. This requires a lot of parts made with a high degree of precision on a milling machine. It is even more difficult to drill a long barrel and make accurate cuts in it. You need skilled workers, you need time and equipment. But the submachine gun consists

mainly of parts that are prepared by stamping. Such is the submachine gun, made under a pistol cartridge. Such is the machine, made under an intermediate cartridge, the middle one between a pistol and a rifle. And the barrel of the submachine gun is

short. The German Empi-40 ("Schmeisser") has 251 mm. The Soviet PPSH has 269 mm. Even the famous "Kalashnikov", made under the intermediate cartridge, has a barrel length of 414 mm - much smaller than even a cavalry carbine. Such a barrel is much easier to drill and cut. This requires a lot less skill.

That's just the firing range of a submachine gun is incomparably less than a rifle. And the accuracy of shooting is much less. Wasteful firing in bursts helps, but the barrel overheats quickly from a large number of shots, and the accuracy of shooting becomes even lower. At a distance of even 100 meters, a submachine gun is ineffective. He is a cheap and bad weapon, which

produced not from a good life (*Bolotin D.N.* History of Soviet small arms and cartridges. M., 1992). Stalin put a good face

on a bad game, passing off the transition to automatic weapons as mighty steps of progress, as the far-sighted and wise policy of the Bolshevik Party.

Showing the Nazis who race on motorcycles (across a plowed field) with machine guns at the ready, or foppishly firing them from the hip, the Dovzhenko film studio wanted to show technically well-trained, strong enemies. And if you look at it, she “worked for Suvorov”: she showed poorly armed, drunk, hungry soldiers chasing chickens in clownish helmets with horns. It is strange that Suvorov did not notice this. The USSR surpassed the Wehrmacht not only in terms of quantity

and quality of weapons. But most importantly, and the speed of its production. Both power and economy in the USSR were more centralized. During the same period, they could concentrate more financial, logistical, and human resources in the right area and in the right place. Stalin could produce any number of weapons at any time and in any place. Or deliver any number of weapons to any place.

The Wehrmacht also won in terms of the level of training of personnel. And the stability of its material and technical base. In the Wehrmacht, everything was more stable, more reliable, stronger.

Why were Stalin and Hitler not afraid of each other?

A very characteristic detail: the USSR could press the Nazis with the supply of cereals or metal, but easily allowed almost state secrets. Least of all I have in mind the flights of Nazi planes over the territory of the USSR. Soviet aircraft flew over the Reich in exactly the same way. There were Soviet representatives in the ports of the Third Reich. More interesting is that the Nazi military

commissions entered Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia already occupied by the USSR: they processed documents for local Germans traveling to Germany, they looked for the graves of the First World War. Well, a little bit like that ... just a little bit more spying.

The Nazi delegation of aircraft builders in the USSR was shown absolutely everything ... including the most innovative developments.

Stalin personally ordered the head of the Main Northern Sea Route, Papanin, to lead the Nazi raider "Komet" through the Northern Sea Route to the Pacific Ocean. Disguised as a civilian ship and carried out with the help of three icebreakers.

During the war in Poland, Nazi pilots used signals of the Minsk radio station.

The last echelons with raw materials and food for; The Reich proceeded to Germany on the night of June 22, 1941, hours before the attack.

And the Nazis were not afraid of anything! Allies were allies, but from Germany and other countries of the Third Reich, they supplied equipment that made it possible to modernize a number of technologies in the Soviet military industry. It turns out - the Reich helped to develop and improve the defense power of the USSR. Couldn't help at all.

but helped.

The Nazis also showed the Soviet aircraft builders absolutely all their secrets. On account of deliveries, they gave the almost completed newest cruiser Lutzow. On Soviet territory, they built a base for Nord submarines and easily let the Reds in there.

Such fearlessness can only be explained by one thing: each side "knew" that the other was not dangerous to it. With any food supplies. With any aircraft and submarines. If an ally, then let him look and use it. Will it become an enemy? There will be only one blow, and after that yesterday's ally will forever become not dangerous.

Why did Stalin not believe the warnings?

The leadership of the USSR was well aware that the Third Reich was preparing a war with the USSR. But no defensive measures were taken. The actions taken show that it was not a defensive operation that was being prepared, but a grandiose offensive operation was being prepared. The one after which the Reich will no longer be

dangerous ever. More than 800 thousand people were called up under the guise of reserve training camps, four armies and a rifle corps were advanced to the border ... From mid-June 1941, there was a covert regrouping

formations of the western border districts themselves: under the guise of going to the camps, more than half of the divisions that made up the reserve of these districts were set in motion. From June 14 to June 19, the commands of the western border districts were instructed to withdraw front-line departments to field command posts. Since mid-June, vacations for personnel have been canceled.

But it was preparing its own offensive, and not at all a reflection Nazi.

The Soviet leadership did absolutely nothing to prepare the defense in the event of an attack by the Third Reich. In the operational-strategic staff game that took place in January 1941, the issue of repelling aggression from Germany was not even considered. WHY?! Ever since

Khrushchev, Stalin's classic accusation has been: he did not respond to numerous warnings! They told him, but he did not listen! Indeed, the Soviet side received warnings many times about preparing an attack ... "Stalin simply refused to accept

intelligence reports ... Stalin remained deaf to Zhukov's requests to proceed with deployment plans ... Stalin, apparently, drove any thought of war ..." (Gorodetsky **G.** Fatal Self-Deception: Stalin and the German Invasion). But why did Stal and the entire Soviet government have to believe

strange, contradictory and dubious stories about the dates and details of the attack? Moreover, the stories of people who could not know so much. It was after the war that they wrote the script and made a film about Stirlitz, who was dragging documents just out of Hitler's pockets. Residents of the USSR in the Third Reich are well known ... This is a modest Ober-

Lieutenant of the Luftwaffe, an officer of the intelligence department of the headquarters, Harro Schulze-Boysen. And the assistant of the Ministry of Economy Arvid Harnak.

Convinced communists, they themselves sought contacts with Soviet intelligence. But what do they really know?

The organization "Red Chapel" created by them worked, transferring the secrets of the Third Reich to the USSR, until 1942. On October 10, 1941, the Center handed them a cipher, in which their addresses were given.

apartments in Berlin. The Nazis brought in the best mathematicians and philologists and deciphered the transmitted text. More than 80 people were arrested in the case. Under torture, they gave out, one might say, absolutely everything. After which they were executed. That's all the Soviet "Stirlitz".

Naturally, Stalin did not particularly trust information from such agents. Moreover, Soviet intelligence assured: the Nazi leadership made some kind of decision - either about the war, or about the concentration of troops for blackmail ... One can argue what is at

stake: about the grandiose disinformation of the Nazis, about the "high qualification" of Soviet intelligence, or about the desire of intelligence officers to give only the information that Stalin wanted hear.

It is known for sure that Nazi intelligence underestimated the power of the Red Army, exaggerated the dissatisfaction of the population with the Soviet regime. According to the reports of Nazi agents, it turned out that if the regime of Stalin was poked, it would fall apart. It is no coincidence that many scouts were shot in the winter of 1941 - after the falsity of their reports became obvious. It is likely that Soviet intelligence did the same. In any case, in 1940 - early 1941, the Soviet leadership "knew" two things: 1) That Hitler was concentrating troops on the border

with the USSR in order to force the USSR to a more precise delivery schedule. 2) That the Nazis will attack the USSR no

sooner than they defeat Britain. They also believed that the Nazis were continuing

to transfer troops to the West, "with the prospect of carrying out a major operation against the English Isles." The USSR did not know either the code word "Barbarossa", or the timing of the

attack, or the fact that "the USSR must be defeated" even before the war against England is over. In addition, the intelligence officers greatly exaggerated Hitler's forces against Britain

(122-126 divisions). They believed that "only" 120-122 divisions were standing against the USSR, and 44-48 divisions were in reserves. Such figures are given in the Special Communication of the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff "of May 31, 1941.

There were reports from Richard Sorge... But who is Richard Sorge? Small employee of the embassy. He did not send a photocopy to Stalin

Plan Barbarossa. He talked about vague rumors about attack ideas. But only. On the night of

June 22, the corporal swam across the river. Bug. There is evidence that another private did the same thing... Brave deeds, but it's too late... And sorry, but corporals and privates also don't even know what a colonel or general knows. Not Stirlitz. In addition to intelligence reports, the Soviet leadership

had experience in breaking through the Mannerheim Line. They knew that the Nazis would not be able to create even a fifth of the concentration of firepower that would allow them to break through the line of defense of the Red Army. "Stalin did not expect a catastrophe, and within the framework of that military science that considers kilotons of bombs, kilometers of front and millimeters of armor, there was no reason to expect a catastrophe" (Solonin *M.* False History of the Great War. M., 2008. P. 96) .

And it turned out: only the lazy one does not talk about the attack ... But Hitler cannot attack! Are the Nazis massing troops at the new Soviet border? But they are not preparing for war. It is they who impotently threaten to have Stalin give them more bread and metal. Probably, we will have to help them, wretched ones. And then they got stuck in a war with Britain.

Why now?

Time worked for the USSR. The military-technical potential of the Red Army grew much faster than the Wehrmacht. Why was the attack planned in the summer of 1941? Why not in the fall of 1941? Not in the spring of 1942?

Yes, because it became clear: the favorable moment has already come. In

November 1939, the US consul in Prague received a description of how a group of local communists traveled to Moscow and what they were told there. As a result, the communists came to the conclusion that they should be guided by Western democracies, and not by the USSR. Why did these papers end up in the US

consulate. And the documents are important to us because they explained to the Czech communists in Moscow: "If we had concluded an agreement with

powers, Germany would never have unleashed a war from which would develop a world revolution, for which we have been preparing for a long time. Lenin managed to build communism, and Stalin, thanks to his foresight and wisdom, will lead Europe into a world revolution.

"Having concluded an agreement with us, Hitler closed his way to other countries. From the point of view of the economy, it depends only on us, and we will direct its economy in such a way as to lead the warring countries to revolution. A long war will lead to revolutions in Germany and France. Our deliveries to the Germans will be such that they will remain hungry."

"... The war will weaken Europe, which will become our easy prey. The peoples will accept whatever regime comes after the war."

"The real war will last as long as we want.... We are spending huge amounts of money to make war [between Japan and China. - **A.B.**] continued. Remain calm, because never before have circumstances been more favorable for us than now " (Shauli **M.** "Hitler's war will exhaust Europe, which will then become our easy prey" // Truth of Viktor Suvorov. New evidence. M., 2008. P. 368-370). This was said in 1938, after the division of Czechoslovakia. Since then, the "Icebreaker of the Revolution"

also turned out to be too decisive, "exciting" and strong. In the USSR, they expected that the war in the West would follow the pattern of the First World War. It will be a positional, long and brutal war, bleeding all participants in the events.

Instead, the Nazis produced an absolutely brilliant blitzkrieg. In a few weeks they utterly defeated the enemy, withdrew France from the war and began to bomb the British Isles. Moreover, they began to frankly prepare for war with the USSR. Stalin and the communists had every reason to believe that there would be no deepening of the military situation, no further escalation of the war in Europe. Now, if Hitler invaded Britain ... But he frankly did not dare.

It would be better if Europe lay in ruins, including Britain. But it's quite good too! It was already enough to come
Can.

Chapter

3 WHO ATTACKED WHO WHEN? OR THE EXPERIENCE OF HISTORICAL MYTHOLOGY

The Soviet Union is a mystery wrapped in mystery.

W. Churchill

June 22, 1941 at 4 o'clock in the morning the army of the Third Reich, the Wehrmacht, began hostilities with the USSR. This is a fact, and facts are very stubborn things. This is how the new stage of the Second World War began.

And right there, literally in the first hours of this stage, a myth began to be created about its

causes. Most of the inhabitants of the USSR learned about the beginning of the war from Molotov's speech. It sounded on the radio on June 22 at 11:36 Moscow time. I reproduce the speech in full in Appendix 1. Here I will give only excerpts. So: "Today, at 4 o'clock in the morning, without presenting any claims against the Soviet Union, without declaring war, German troops attacked our country." Already lies. Further, Molotov broadcast: as a result of the

bombing by
the Nazis, "killed and
more than 200 people were injured.

Two hundred?! Several
thousand. "Enemy aircraft raids and artillery shelling were also carried out from Romanian and Finnish territory." "... The statement made by the Romanian radio this morning that allegedly Soviet aircraft fired at Romanian airfields is a complete lie and provocation."

By that time, war was already raging in Romania and Finland,
started by the USSR.

"This unheard-of attack on our country is treachery unparalleled in the history of civilized peoples. The attack on our country was committed, despite the fact that for the entire duration of this treaty [the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. -

A.B.]

the German government could never make a single claim against the USSR for the implementation of the treaty. All responsibility for this predatory attack on the Soviet Union falls wholly and completely on the German fascist rulers.

Lies. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was violated by both sides many times.

“Already after the attack, the German ambassador in Moscow, Schulenburg, at 5:30 in the morning made me ... a statement on behalf of his government that the German government decided to go to war against the USSR in connection with the concentration of Red Army units near the eastern German border.” Not true. The announcement was made much earlier. In Stalin's speech on the radio on July 3, 1941 - the same stereotypes (Appendix

2). Even tougher. “Despite the heroic resistance of the Red Army, despite the fact that the best divisions of the enemy and the best parts of his aviation have already been defeated and found their grave on the battlefields, the enemy continues to push forward, throwing

new forces.

The Red Army fled. “The best divisions of the enemy and the best parts of his aviation” felt excellent. “As for the fact that part of our territory nevertheless

turned out to be captured by fascist German troops, this is mainly due to the fact that the war of fascist Germany against the USSR began under favorable conditions for the German troops and unfavorable for the Soviet troops. The fact is that the troops of Germany, as a country waging war, were already completely mobilized, and the 170 divisions abandoned by Germany against the USSR and moved to the borders of the USSR were in a state of complete readiness, waiting only for a signal to march, while the Soviet troops needed there was still time to mobilize and move closer to the borders.” Again, outright lies. “It is clear that our peace-loving country, not wanting to take on

the initiative to violate the pact, could not take the path of treachery.

I don't even want to comment. “The enemy ... sets as its goal the restoration of the power of the landowners, the restoration of tsarism, the destruction of the national culture and national statehood of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians,

Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, Uzbeks, Tatars, Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis and other free peoples of the Soviet Union"

We already know something about the statehood, at least, of Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians. "Restoration of the power of the landlords, restoration of tsarism"? Complete absurdity. Besides, how to combine "restoration of tsarism" and "destruction of national statehood" in one bottle? Which of the admirers of Stalin could explain this to me?

Of course, "we must organize a merciless fight against all sorts of home front disruptors, deserters, alarmists, rumor spreaders ... It must be borne in mind that the enemy is cunning, cunning, experienced in deception and spreading false rumors. It is necessary to take into account all this and not succumb to provocations. It is necessary to immediately bring to trial the Military Tribunal all those who, with their alarmism and cowardice, interfere with the cause of defense, regardless of their

faces. Without the call to exterminate the internal enemy, Stalin would not have been Stalin.

In the same speech, Stalin also sets some political goals ... If you think about it, they are rather ominous.

"The war with fascist Germany cannot be considered an ordinary war. It is not only a war between two armies. It is at the same time a great war of the entire Soviet people against the German fascist troops. The goal of this nationwide patriotic war against the fascist oppressors is not only to eliminate the danger hanging over our country, but also to help all the peoples of Europe, groaning under the yoke of German fascism. In this war of liberation, we will not be alone. In this great war we will have true allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people, enslaved by the Nazi bosses. Our war for the freedom of our fatherland will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic freedoms. It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom against enslavement and the threat of enslavement from Hitler's fascist armies." It's clear. Let's help all of Europe, let's free them. And Europe will rise to meet us... Approximately as Petain's France and Quisling's Norway rose to meet the Nazis.

The only question is: if everything is so honest and noble... Then why did Stalin forbid his military leaders to write memoirs about the war?! Is it really so that some facts that are inconvenient for him do not surface ?!

How to relate to strange places in Stalin's speech?! It is necessary to treat it adequately: as a case of so-called lies. Stalin rarely spoke the truth, and this is just a typical case. The story about the

"treacherous attack" and about the peaceful Soviet country was repeated many times, and it is still being repeated. Not only in Russia, but all over the world.

And all the Soviet historians who talked about the "treacherous German attack on Russia", lied on several points at once:

- not treacherous;
- not Germany;
- not fascist; - not to Russia.

The myth of an attack without a declaration of war

Not Germany attacked Russia, but the multinational Third Reich attacked the same multinational USSR. And he attacked not at all "treacherously", not "without declaring war."

At about half past three on June 22, 1941, the German ambassador in Moscow, von Schulenburg, standing in front of Vyacheslav Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, read out the text of the German declaration on "military countermeasures against the USSR." At Hitler's direction, it was forbidden to mention the words "war" and "attack" in the declaration. Molotov himself wrote in

his memoirs that when Schulenburg read the text of the declaration, his voice trembled and his eyes were full of tears. After listening to the ambassador, the people's commissar was silent for a long time, and then quietly said: "Is this a war? Do you think we deserve it?" Barely restraining himself, the German ambassador added on his own behalf that he did not approve of the decision of his government (V.M. Molotov wrote one thing in his memoirs, but in an official speech he said something completely different. How Stalin's buzzards did not respect their own people!).

At the same time, in Berlin, the Soviet ambassador Dekanozov was received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Third Reich, Ribbentrop. Ribbentrop handed Dekanozov a declaration of war. The astonished ambassador quickly recovered his senses and sharply declared: "You will regret having carried out this attack! You will pay dearly for this!" He got up, bowed and, without offering his hand to Ribbentrop, went to the door. Seeing off the ambassador, the minister whispered: "I was against this attacks."

The myth of the Great Patriotic War

But the canoe about "attack without declaring war" is only part main myth. In which a few more statements are important:

- about the peaceful nature of the USSR;
- about the unpreparedness of the

USSR for war. The speeches of Molotov and Stalin began to create the myth of the Great Patriotic War. The essence of the myth is something like this: Soviet people worked peacefully in the 1930s. An industrial base for a new, happy life in the USSR was being created. The Soviet people did not want to conquer anyone and were not going to fight with anyone. They were happy with their work, under the guidance of their wise leaders. "Only the Soviet Union has steadily pursued a policy of peace, a policy of organizing a collective rebuff to the aggressors and supporting the peoples who have become victims of the aggressors" (TSB. Second edition. T. 9. M., 1951. S. 358). Nazi Germany invited the USSR to conclude a non-aggression pact. The Soviet Union was compelled to conclude this pact for the purpose of self-defence

and in order to prevent the formation of a common front of the imperialist powers against the USSR. On September 1, 1939, Nazi Germany attacked Poland, thus starting World War II. The Western powers betrayed Poland, and only the Soviet Union made a liberation campaign, liberated and annexed Western Ukraine and Western Belarus. He concluded mutual assistance pacts with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

On June 22, 1941, Nazi Germany suddenly and treacherously, without declaring war, attacked the Soviet Union. She had colossal superiority in armaments and technology, because

Hitler had the resources of all of Europe. In 1941, the Great Patriotic War began. It was a war to save their homeland. This war has nothing to do with the events of 1939-1941. The Great Patriotic War is the most important episode of the entire Second World War. The rest of the fronts and theaters of military operations are less important, the main thing was done only here. Participation in the Great Patriotic

War is a great feat and a colossal merit. If one of the Soviet people fought on the side of Hitler, then he is a disgusting traitor, and his behavior is completely "atypical".

Thanks to his military-technical superiority, Hitler was able to inflict a temporary defeat on the Soviet Union. But the Soviet people are patriots of their socialist motherland. They rallied even more closely around the Communist Party and, under the leadership of their brilliant leader and teacher, the greatest commander I.V. Stalin rose to the holy liberation war and gave the enemy a crushing rebuff. The ingenious plan of the great Stalin, "Stalin's ten blows", led Nazi Germany and all its allies to utter defeat. The "fascists" were guided by the anti-scientific, reactionary doctrine of the inequality

of the human races. They wanted to exterminate millions of innocent people on a national basis, and turn others into their slaves. Monstrous, unparalleled in the history of the crimes of the Nazis condemned the profoundly legitimate and progressive international Nuremberg Trials.

The victory of the "German fascist aggressors" would be the greatest misfortune for mankind. It would lead to the destruction of modern civilization, the enslavement and physical extermination of tens of millions of people. In the

USSR, the most advanced social theory of Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin, Marxism-Leninism. It has nothing to do with racial theory and the misanthropic teachings of the "fascists". With the help of this theory, Russia made the way from a wooden plow to an industrial civilization and thus showed the way to the whole world. Progressive humanity in the face of the USSR

defeated the "fascists" - obscurantists and scoundrels, stranglers of the best. The value of this

victory is absolutely obvious and can never be questioned by anyone. "The Soviet people, by their selfless struggle, saved the civilization of Europe from the fascist pogromists. This is the great merit of the Soviet people to the history of mankind" (Stalin *I.V.* On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. 5th ed. M, 1950).

Why is this a myth?

The very name of the event is already mythological: the Great Patriotic War. From a grandiose event on a global scale, the Second World War of 1939-1945, a piece is arbitrarily cut out, to which its own independent significance is attached.

In the USSR, the Great Patriotic War was consistently considered the most important part of World War II. Soviet historians considered the battle of Stalingrad in 1942-1943 to be the main event of World War II. ("the most outstanding victory in the history of great wars") (TSB. T. 9. S. 359). The Americans acted almost in the same way, proclaiming the military operations in the Pacific between the American and Japanese armies and navies as the most important events of the Second World War. They proclaimed the Battle of Midway Atoll in 1942 as the main battle of the Second World War. Similarly, British historians proclaim El Alamein in North Africa as the main battle of the Second World War. Soviet falsification

is grander in scale, but fundamentally the same in meaning. And yet... The very name "Great Patriotic War" is emotional, there is a propaganda charge. After all, the Americans had the conscience not to call the battle in the Pacific the Great Patriotic War of the American people. And Soviet propagandists had to separate the events of 1939-1941 from what happened after Hitler's

attack. Make this war special and sacred. The name does just that.

Changes in the myth after Stalin

Some parts of the official Soviet myth were not accepted by all people from the very beginning. The warring generation itself could have its own opinion about some individual events. But it was all

separate private clarifications that did not claim to change the main thing in the myth. Yes, and unable to change it. Immediately after

Stalin's death, the official myth itself began to change. But he changed only in details. Exposing the "cult of personality of Stalin", N.S.

Khrushchev spoke about the "mistakes" and "excesses" of the leadership of the USSR and the command of the army, which led to unjustified losses. He called into question the meaningfulness of certain decisions. The loss figure itself has been revised. Stalin called 7 million dead.

Under Khrushchev, the official figure was 20 million dead Soviet people. During the "perestroika" Gorbachev called the figure of 27 million. At the same time, the people in the mass believed that even more were killed, but from

people hide it. They would say "forty million" - they would believe.

They began to write even more frankly about the losses of the civilian population. For example, they began to write about the famine in the USSR during the war. Previously, the topic

was absolutely taboo. They began to write about barrage detachments - also absolutely forbidden topic.

They began to write that it was not the "fascists" who killed the Polish officers in Katyn, but the

NKVD. But the main theses remained unchanged: 1)

about a treacherous attack without declaring war; 2) the participation of the USSR in World War II began in 1941

of the year;

3) about the military-technical weakness of the USSR; 4) about the military-technical advantage of the Wehrmacht; 5) about the moral correctness of the

USSR in this war. Whatever parts of the myth and no matter how they changed, the main thing remained in place: "they" planned the war, we did not want war. All "our" actions before 1941 are explained by forced self-defense. "We" fought with Finland, captured the Baltic states, Bukovina and part of the Commonwealth because the situation forced us to do so.

On June 22, 1941, "they" attacked "us" without warning. They were very strong, "we" were weaker than "them". At the cost of colossal losses, "we" managed to stop the enemy offensive. At the cost of the feat of the rear, "we" managed to create the required number of weapons and defeat the hated enemy.

No matter what crimes were committed by the Soviet side and no matter what outrageous things were happening, "we" were right, and "they" were wrong. "We" have achieved a great victory, and our glory will shine in centuries.

imposing a myth

The Stalinist myth of the Great Patriotic War was not shared by either the people of the United States or the European peoples. But he agreed with the myths that were created in these countries. The victors in World War II did not need objective truth: there was too much blood on their hands. There were not many who disagreed. In

the West they had the right to speak, but their opinions were not popular and could not change public opinion. And the entire state propaganda machine worked to create a myth. In each country, the myth had its own characteristics: the role of "their" army and "their" contribution to the common victory, suffering and loss of "their" people were exaggerated. These parts of the national myths were very similar to the Soviet myth about the Great Patriotic War.

In the USSR, even to object to the myth of the Great Patriotic War meant to pay with your life for your inappropriate talkativeness. After Stalin, it was already possible to take risks, but after all, the myth was supported not only by the state. The people basically agreed with this myth, the wrath of many people could fall on the dissenters.

Colossal human losses "tied with blood" people. How can one not accept ideas that are supported not only by the living, but also by the dead?! Invading the myth?! Thus, you desecrate the memory of the soldiers of your country, who died for your life and your happiness. They gave their lives for you, and you spit on their graves. Such an accusation can stop the bravest

person.

The same is true abroad.

How many in England are able to realize that the "silver wings" of the pilots of the Second World War are not the wings of heroes and patriots, but the wings of killers? Not many... Including because it is dangerous not to share this particular position of society. You can find yourself outside of this very society.

British society is tolerant, it appreciates eccentrics and originals. Are you into history? Do you have any unusual beliefs and opinions? You are entitled to support. But Darwin and his supporters were harassed by British society: do not dare to destroy the comfortable caressing myth of divine origin!

So it is here: just try to say ... no, not only the WHOLE truth! Telling 5% of the truth about the monstrous bombings, you immediately become a traitor, a corrupt type, an enemy of society.

And Suvorov would not have been allowed into Britain if he spoke about the goals of the Nuremberg trials and about how much innocent blood is on the hands of the British Air Force. Viktor Suvorov behaves politically correct: he carefully avoids the issues of Britain's participation in the

war. It is even easier with Germany: the myth was imposed on the Germans with the bayonets of the occupying armies. The post-war German governments, not having time to emerge, also hammered into the head of the Germans that it was they who started the Second World War, committed unheard-of crimes and were to blame for everything. In the GDR, May 9 was even celebrated as the Day of the

Liberation of Germany. It became profitable for the German to repent and tear his shirt. On the example of "perestroika", we see that whole crowds of people are running around Russia, who will willingly say any nasty things about their Fatherland, if only you could show them a broken penny. And in Germany there is

Screeching about terrible Nazis, vile Teutons with their sleeves rolled up, covered in human blood, can make a career. By asking uncomfortable questions, you risk big trouble: from misunderstanding of colleagues to lawsuits and unwillingness to have with you case.

In 1964, German Chancellor Willy Brandt knelt in Auschwitz and officially repented of the crimes of the Germans and Germany. He himself belongs to a generation that remembered the war, but did not take part in it - due to childhood. Since joining

the active life of this generation, Germany is literally overwhelmed waves of real repentant psychosis.

V. Suvorov himself writes very well that for a German to admit that he is right, death is like: he simply falls out of the system. The grandfather or father of this German did not dare to deny that in the Third Reich 6 million Jews were exterminated in gas cars and made soap out of them all. These poor fellows could only say that they personally had nothing to do with it, they didn't kill anyone and didn't boil anything out of dead Jews. In the same way, the son or grandson of these Germans cannot deny that Germany started the war. He can only conduct a study of some particulars, without encroaching on fundamental concepts. ... And then Victor Suvorov came.

An attack on a myth

In 1999, Victor Suvorov's book "Icebreaker" was published. Following her, the second boomed: "Day" M " (Suvorov V. Icebreaker. Day" M ". M., 2004). Circulation of books instantly went off scale for a million, and from the territory of the then Soviet Union such cries were heard that the volleys of thousands of Stalinists and "patriots" "merged into a drawn-

out howl." 17 years have passed, and Suvorov's books are all on the bestseller list, and the debate around the burning problem does not subside: who attacked whom and when? Hitler against Stalin or Stalin against Hitler?

Probably, for posterity, the bitterness of these disputes and their emotionality will seem strange. More has been written about Suvorov and his books than the volume of his own books. And after all, the people do not calm down ...

Showdowns of ancestors often seem like nonsense for posterity. It will probably be difficult for posterity to understand why the Suvorov-Rezun book caused such a mass hysteria.

The emotional charge of the controversy strikes no less than its scale. It would seem, well, what changes for the people of the 21st century from whether there was a Stalinist plan of attack on Europe? From whether Stalin planned to use Hitler as an "icebreaker of the revolution"? But it is clearly changing, and a lot.

People are fighting both "for" and "against" Suvorov, accusing him of unheard-of filth and putting him on a pedestal with almost the same

the fury with which two generations earlier they performed patriotic deeds: they crushed each other with tanks, slashed with bayonets, finished off with rifle butts. The analogy is not lame at all. For a participant in the Second World War, dousing with gasoline and setting fire to the "enemy" wounded in a hospital or dropping bombs on a residential area of a "foreign" city meant protecting "their own" and "their own" familiar, understandable world.

Behind the controversy around Suvorov is the same desire to defend something familiar, native, understandable. In war, as in war, and they "wet" Suvorov-Rezun quite for real. Not in the order of discussion, but "to defeat", trying to destroy if not physically, then psychologically, spiritually, and most importantly - politically. They also protect him seriously:

they take out the wounded from the battlefield. Cover "their". There is no polemic around the facts of history. There is a war, fortunately

so far only verbal.

It is immediately clear that Suvorov encroached not on historical knowledge. The point is not at all in the facts and not even in their analysis. Not in the concepts of historians or in the theories of political regimes. Suvorov encroached on something sacred. Something that is not allowed to be touched. Doubt about what causes an emotional reaction in the first place.

The reaction is the same as if a Muslim in Rome lit a cigarette from lamps, or a Christian in Mecca wiped himself with pages from the Koran.

Suvorov encroached not on historical knowledge, but on historical myth. Not on facts, but on a warm, intimate attitude to historical facts. Just do not

consider historical myths as a purely Soviet phenomenon and some kind of attribute of Russia. The Second World War was the WORLD. And the myths about her are also WORLDWIDE. Books by Viktor Suvorov - Vladimir Rezun caused the same hysterical reaction all over the world.

Historical knowledge as mythology

Often a myth is understood as any "wrong" statement. An opinion that contradicts the facts and is refuted by the facts.

For example, the assertion that the Sun revolves around the Earth is declared a myth. But this is not a myth at all.

Ptolemy believed that at the center of the universe is the Earth, around which the Sun revolves. Copernicus believed that the sun was at the center of the universe and that the earth revolved around the sun. Both are not myths, but scientific models. The model reflects the phenomenon. The model is always poorer than the reflected phenomenon, but it allows us to understand it. The Ptolemaic model made it possible to understand the structure of the Universe worse than the Copernican model, but both of them did not carry an emotional charge

in themselves. Myth is both an explanation of the world and an attitude towards the world. It is knowledge and emotion together. Ptolemy and Copernicus did not say anything about whether it is good for the Earth and the Sun to rotate. And in the Book of Genesis, with which the Bible begins, it is said quite definitely: "And God saw that it was good" (Bible. Books of the Holy Scriptures and the Old Testament. Canonical. M.: Russian Bible Society, 1997.

Being engaged in the device of the Universe, scientists little affect the interests of people. There is enough mythology here, but it is much less than in history. Historical knowledge is mythological in its very essence. Moreover, in history, a scientific theory without mythology will never become widely known, will not form the basis of the behavior of statesmen, will not be included in textbooks. This happens because the HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS of people is mythological. Because the eternity and infinity

of the Universe have nothing to do with the interests of people and their self-determination. And the history of countries and peoples is directly related to national and cultural self-determination. Especially the history of countries and peoples that exist now. The history of Rome can be written "purely scientifically." The history of Germany and Russia is much more difficult. The historical consciousness of man is

mythological. Anytime and anywhere. With all socio-economic formations. People need more than just describing history and understanding it. They need to share history.

"A person cannot bear that he is left to his own strength, that he himself must give meaning to life, and not receive it from

some higher power, so people need idols and myths," wrote Eric Fromm. The modern social

psychologist Serge Moskvich said even more briefly and harshly: "The masses cannot live in the open air" (Moskvich S. Vek crowd. Moscow, 1996, p. 419).

The myth makes the mercilessly cold life warm and sincere, the cruelty of history - meaningful higher values, includes a lonely person in the historical community. If something is wrong, "in the world and death is red." Especially in the name of higher eternal values.

The myth does not negate the facts at all. He "corrects" them in the "necessary" way. The myth does not interfere with the study of particular truths, it relies on them. And because the myth is always very similar to the truth. Only this truth is not an objective truth, but a private and subjective opinion of a group of

people, or even a customer. If a scientific study evoked an emotional reaction, it means that it encroached not on science, but on myth.

The truth of Viktor Suvorov

Part of Suvorov's concept is indisputable simply because it is supported by documents. It was only in the USSR that "they knew nothing" about the secret clauses of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and about the preparations for an offensive war in the USSR. In the West, documents were also printed, and it was not forbidden to remember. For example, the British were planning a bombing attack on Baku and the oil fields... Hitler managed to attack, the USSR turned from an enemy of Britain and an ally of Hitler into a dear and valuable ally... The raid on Baku did not take place, but it was remembered.

Suvorov relies on these and many other documents. But even that part of the concept, which is not confirmed by documents, looks very convincing. Too much circumstantial evidence, data, information, testimony. Different data fit into a harmonious picture, like assembled puzzles: Stalin considered Hitler to be an "icebreaker of the revolution." It was he who raised Hitler so that he would bring as much confusion to Europe as possible. Stalin prepared a huge, well-armed army, stronger than any of the armies of Europe. This makes understandable the nature of the armaments and training of the Red Army, even its ideology: "to fight with little blood and on foreign territory."

The attack on Europe was to begin in July 1941. Hence the "strangeness": cleared bridges in the border zone, vacations of officers on the eve of Hitler's attack, maps of foreign countries in the absence of maps of their territory. It is understandable why no importance was attached to all the testimonies of both the defectors and their own intelligence. Stalin believed that Hitler's preparation for war no longer mattered: he would still be the first to do it. But Stalin

miscalculated: Hitler got ahead of him! This part of Suvorov's concept can hardly be refuted. That is, it causes a lot of hysterics, but somehow the arguments are not heard.

... Is there a difference?

It's hard to understand the hysteria going on. And what, there is a very big difference, who attacked whom first? That is, in the military-strategic sense, there is a difference. Whoever attacked first was almost guaranteed to win the military campaign. In this sense, Hitler is simply an amazing nonentity. He managed to lose a war that was almost impossible to lose.

And in a political sense, there is a difference. The one who won, imposed his will, if not on the whole world, then on the defeated enemy and all his direct allies.

Stalin won, and monuments to Lenin and Stalin were erected in German cities, Chemnitz was renamed Karl-Marx-Stadt, the GDR and the entire system of socialism were created. The Germans were taught to hate and despise the Nazis in general, and Hitler personally. In 1985, schoolchildren in Germany were asked the question: what would they do if they had a "time machine"? 80% had no doubt: they would have killed Hitler.

If Hitler had won, Goebbelsgrad or Himmlergrad would have appeared in Russia at best. Monuments to Rosenberg and Ribbentrop would stand in the cities. The kids in the Hitler Youth would have been taught that Stalin was a scoundrel and an idiot, and the communists were all Jews who sold out to American billionaires (also Jews). In school essays, they would have dreamed of a "time machine" to kill Stalin. So there is a

political difference. But there is no moral difference.

Indeed, both the USSR and the Third Reich had just divided the world together. And now they are actively preparing a war against each other. They cook not because one of them has awakened a conscience. But because they can not divide the world in any way. Two robbers are preparing, they are preparing a war, they are whipping up military hysteria.

If Stalin attacked Hitler on July 15, this would not justify Hitler. The fact

that Hitler attacked Stalin on June 22 does not justify Stalin at all.

If you try without myths

The reality of World War II is such that it is impossible to find black demons and pure angels in it. Aggressive

plans were hatched by all European powers in 1939-1941. The question was only in their size and military power. Italy wanted smaller conquests than the Third Reich. Poland wanted even smaller "acquisitions". But they wanted acquisitions and fought for acquisitions. Big and

powerful powers wanted much more. They wanted to share the whole world... and they did. They all didn't trust each other. They all followed each other. All of them constantly "set up" each other - including the so-called allies. The unions were strikingly random, all participants easily abandoned some and immediately entered into others. In May 1940, the British

bombing of Baku could well have taken place. In the same May, the fate of the "Pact of Four" was decided. If Britain had attacked the USSR, the USSR would have continued the war along with the Third Reich, Italy and Japan. Had

the Nazis succeeded in landing in Britain, the Red Army would have stabbed them in the back in the midst of a massacre in the British Isles. And then I would go to the British

Isles themselves. The reality is that EVERYONE was preparing a war. And EVERYONE started it too. EVERYONE is equally guilty of what happened in 1939 and 1941.

CHAPTER 4 THE RUNNING ARMY

*Praise to a defeated enemy is the most subtle
flattery to oneself.*

Japanese proverb.

Implementation of pre-war plans

Viktor Suvorov destroyed two myths that are very significant for the national self-determination of both the Germans and the peoples of the USSR,

especially Russians. Suvorov told the Germans that they did not start the war. Stalin prepared the war, and Hitler was only an "icebreaker of the revolution." Stalin tried to use it.

He told the Soviet people that the USSR had no technical backlog. Vice versa! They had just a technical superiority! The topic of this superiority, the quantity and quality of Soviet weapons is so important for Suvorov that it is difficult to even refer to a specific place.

In reality, Hitler started the war. Stalin had technical and numerical superiority. And therefore, when Hitler nevertheless attacked, the Soviet leadership quite motivatedly began with counterattacks.

At 21:45 on June 22, 1941, People's Commissar of Defense Timoshenko ordered to strike the invading enemy with "powerful concentric strikes of the mechanized corps, all aviation of the Southwestern Front and other troops of the 5th and 6th armies, to surround and destroy the enemy grouping ... by the end of 24 June to seize the Lublin region. The rest of the forces were ordered to "firmly secure themselves and prevent the enemy from invading our territory" (Russian archive. Great Patriotic War. Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. Documents and materials. 1941. Volume 16. M., 1996).

Directive No. 3 provided for the immediate transition of the Red Army in the counteroffensive and the defeat of the enemy. Why not?

The 20 mechanized corps deployed in five border military districts included 11,029 tanks. More than 2000 tanks in other parts of the Red Army.

The total number of Nazi tanks is 3266, including 895 tankettes. Soviet superiority in tanks is expressed as a ratio of 1:5.5. With a huge quality superiority. The superiority in aviation

was no less formidable: 10,743 Soviet aircraft against 4,846 Nazi ones. An interesting question: would Hitler

and the leadership of the Third Reich decide to attack if they had a real idea of what kind of force opposes them? I leave it unanswered because I can't imagine it at all.

In any case, the Red Army attacked quite "correctly". According to all the laws of national war, it was possible and necessary to attack. The Wehrmacht did not have a single chance to win a clash with the Red Army. It is all the more surprising that, according to the Soviet generals, "the results of contact with the enemy were absolutely catastrophic." And the command "could not take decisive measures", the front was rapidly rolling back (Meltyukhov M.I. Stalin's missed chance. M., 2000) ...

The fact that the Red Army ran was written from the very beginning and a lot. The official point of view in the USSR in the first weeks of the war was that the Red Army was dying, but it was the death of the Nazis. Soon they will be exterminated, everything will be in perfect order. Since the end of 1941, it was believed in the USSR that the Red Army was retreating, unable to overcome a much stronger, treacherously attacked enemy. Who excels in everything.

This point of view was shown not only in "scientific" books - monographs. It was presented by officially advertised notes of G.K. Zhukov (**Zhukov G.K.** Memoirs and reflections). The same idea is carried out by the artistic texts of Konstantin Simonov (**Simonov K.M.** The Living and the Dead). In many books and films "about the war" the same simple picture is shown: Soviet soldiers with rifles and bad, old cannons, and formidable submachine gunners in horned helmets, in brand new uniforms, shining with polished boots (after several weeks of marches along the roads of war)).

Viktor Suvorov completes this picture with one more thing: the Red Army, "it turns out", did not know how to fight on the defensive. It was intended only for attack and offensive. Of course, contemporaries knew the

"other truth" well. Seeing the mass drag of the Red Army, the Nazis literally could not believe their eyes. In the notes of the Nazi generals, this surprise, even distrust of what is happening is very noticeable (**Guderian G.** Memories of a Soldier. Rostov-on-Don, 1998). Some of them suggested that the communists were running "on the pretense". Either they are luring, or with some incomprehensible insidious purpose, "a retreat was planned and prepared" (Halder **F.** Military diary. T. 3. M., 1971).

Indeed: the Nazis were moving at the maximum speed for tanks. Manstein traveled 255 km in 4 days. Reinhardt - 265 km in 5 days. You can move in this way, only without encountering any resistance at all. They were genuinely surprised and described what was happening quite frankly. What kind of stampede this had, rises from

the pages of the memoirs of K.K. Rokossovsky, N.K. Popelya, V.A. Grechanichenko and other Soviet officers (Internet site "Workers' and Peasants' Red Army" www.rkka.ru).

Moreover, Ukrainians and Poles wrote a lot about this. They wrote then, and they write now.

Unfortunately, only one of the modern popular authors dared to write the holy truth: that the Red Army fled at the first blow of the enemy. She ran uncontrollably, hopelessly - because she did not want to fight. Often, units of the Red Army fled without contact with the enemy.

Within a matter of weeks, the entire first strategic echelon of the Red Army was destroyed. The Red Army was "completely defeated, all military equipment was abandoned in the forests, most of the personnel were captured or died, the few survivors were chosen in small groups from the encirclement for several weeks or months" (Solonin M. June 22, or When the Great Patriotic **War** began war? M., 2008. S. 103).

It is interesting to follow the fate of the generals of the Red Army. In the first six months of the war between the USSR and the Third Reich, 63 generals of the Red Army were taken prisoner. In total, during the war years - 79 generals.

Of this number, 13 generals were killed by the Nazis for refusing to cooperate with them, and 4 generals fled, returning to the Red Army or joining the partisans. But 23 other

generals of the Red Army after the victory of the USSR were shot or hanged, and 10 received decent terms. For cooperation with the enemy. The price of the "red

falcons" is clearly visible from these figures. Already

in July 1941, the entire top of the Western Front, including the front commander Pavlov, was shot for "cowardice, lack of initiative and alarmism, which created the possibility of breaking through the front by the enemy" (Materials of the investigation and trial of General D. G. Pavlov // Unknown Russia. Collection of documents. Book 2. M., 1992). Only

the deputy chief of the front, Boldin, escaped: when the chief and colleagues were shot, he was surrounded. And he left already in August 1941. By that time, the cadre army had almost completely died, and the survivors were not shot. Boldin was promoted in rank, given command of the 50th Army. He survived the war and even wrote memoirs. About how "the troops were forced to retreat and dispersed in scattered groups through the forests" (Boldin *I.V.* Pages of life. M., 1961). However, there is evidence that Pavlov and others were tried not

so much for a lost campaign, but for "treacherous statements."

They attributed to the military, of course, a whole conspiracy. Whether there was a conspiracy is a question, but there could well be "wrong conversations". In the spirit of what is attributed to Pavlov: "In the event of a German attack on the USSR and the victory of the German army, we will not get worse" (Materials of the investigation and trial of General D.G. Pavlov // Unknown Russia. Collection of documents. Book 2. M., 1992. S. 98).

If the general and the commander of the army group thought so, should one

be surprised at the defeat? Suvorov writes that military equipment was destroyed by the Nazis. Indeed, in the very first three days of the war, the Nazis destroyed 1,200 Soviet aircraft (of which 800 aircraft were on the ground). These very first days gave the Nazis at least a year and a half of undivided air supremacy. For three blitzkriegs.

By July 9, the Red Army had lost 11,700 tanks, 4,000 aircraft, and 19,000 guns. Tank troops practically ceased to exist. That's just not always the Nazis destroyed this technique. Much more often, the soldiers of the Red Army simply threw it away so that it was more free to drape.

The problem of limitations

All people are limited by their upbringing, experience, belonging to the social environment. We all have a poor understanding of people from a different social environment. Those who have completely different experience, upbringing, attitude to everything in the world. We can learn to understand them - but it will take years. And then with a strong desire.

According to everyone who knew Stalin, he was an exceptionally smart, cunning and insightful person. He managed to circle around the finger all the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks! He outwitted even such an intelligent and dangerous scoundrel as Trotsky!

It's like that. But what was the mind of Stalin manifested in? His cunning, deceit and insight? Before making a decision, Stalin studied the issue for a long time. His library contained many books - and all with notes in the margins, with extracts, worked out such books. He knew how to attract knowledgeable people and listened carefully to them, taking notes and memorizing. He knew how to measure not seven, but seven times seven times, this Joseph Dzhugashvili!

... Excuse me, but what is so unusual about all this? Why was Stalin's ability to think first and then act so impressed his contemporaries? After all, both Churchill and Roosevelt did exactly the same thing. In general, any efficient person first studies the issue, thinks, and then makes a decision. Moreover, any businessman, official, scientist does this. The one whose decisions are responsible.

Here Stalin's entourage acted differently. And Trotsky, declared the Genius of the Revolution, And Kolya-Balabolka Bukharin, and Radek, nicknamed Kradok, for pathological theft ... And other Bolsheviks are ideologized balabolkas who saw the world not as it is, but as they invented it. In addition, weak-hearted, cowardly, they easily broke down and were frightened. Stalin on

against their background, he seemed not only incredibly smart, but also extremely strong-willed, self-confident, decisive and reliable.

But was he smarter than even the average British official? Especially the leaders of the Anglo-Saxon states? Was he smarter than Marshal Pétain, Marshal Mannerheim, Charles de Gaulle?

The same applies to the cunning, deceit, insight of Stalin. A man of the criminal

environment, Stalin was able to see the weaknesses of people and subtly "play" on them. A characteristic detail: Stalin is either scolded to the fullest, and then his past, a criminal, is simply remembered with rapture. Or Stalin is praised, and then the fact that

he was brought up by a criminal environment is simply not noticed or denied. Neither Romanenko nor Mukhin have a word about this. Bushkov wrote a two-volume panegyric to Stalin - and also did not mention his criminal past with a sound (**Bushkov AL.** Red Monarch. M., 2005. Ice Throne. M., 2006). And Viktor Suvorov writes about Stalin as the creator of a mighty military machine ... He rightly writes about the poverty of those whom he imprisoned and shot (**Suvorov V.** Cleansing. M., 2004). But also - not a word about who raised Stalin and made him a genius of distrust and deceit. As a scientist, the author treats Stalin neutrally as an object of study. And not as a deified or reviled friend or foe. Nothing prevents me from

seeing in Stalin the man whose coup of 1929 turned the USSR from a revolutionary hell into a country in which one can somehow exist. And a serious, big politician. And a great tragic personality. But nothing prevents me from seeing the clearly criminal means of pursuing his policy. And sometimes criminal purposes. Without this, Stalin cannot be understood. Every person is limited by his upbringing and experience. Stalin knew how to "outplay" his partygenossen, because they chatted, revealed their plans, were understandable and visible ... But Stalin did not speak, he

listened. And as a rule, he knew how to arrange others like chess pieces on a board. But these people belonged to his world. But he did not manage to "arrange" Churchill and Roosevelt.

He did not use them at all, but they used him.

He also failed to use Hitler. I've already started. He controlled Hitler's behavior to the extent that Hitler was understandable to him. Hitler, a balabolka and an ideological maniac, was probably very reminiscent of Stalin and Trotsky, and "Zinoviev. But in some ways Hitler was "wider" than Stalin. If not himself, then at the expense of those people who stood around and whom he listened willy-nilly. If the

Gorchakovs, Golitsyns and officials of the ministries of the tsarist time were standing next to Stalin. If his generals were not Zhukov and Konev, but Brusilov and Kornilov, then the analogy would be complete.

Probably, Stalin could not even imagine that he would be attacked by such small forces. It violated all his ideas about the possible. On June 28, 1941, Stalin went to his dacha, and on June 29-30 lay in prostration, did not answer calls and did not meet with anyone. A strong man, he quickly recovered and returned to life, but this episode took place. The Soviet people, Suvorov and

Stalin alike, attach great importance to the material side of life. The quantity and quality of guns and tanks for them is the main characteristic of the army. Like all Soviet people, they disdain the spirit. To the inner life of people, their culture, their attitude to life. To their desires and aspirations. And they are very upset when the quality of people turns out to be more important than their beloved tanks and aircraft.

On June 22, 1941, the Red Army had the best materiel in the world, but did not want to fight. And the Wehrmacht was smaller, weaker, but knew how to fight and, most importantly, wanted to.

"States perish if they turn a blind eye to shortcomings, get carried away by their successes, and rest on their laurels." So Stalin himself said in his speech to graduates of military schools on May 5, 1941 (Documents of foreign policy. T. 23. Book 2. M., 1995).

Shouldn't Stalin's words be attributed to Stalin himself? He created the best equipment in the world to conquer the world, but he was faced with what is stronger: with the best generals in the world, the best soldiers and the best military designers. This turned out to be more important than the materiel. Stalin turned a blind eye to the shortcomings of his state, carried away by his successes, rested on his laurels. And his state perished.

Composition of the colossal Red Army

More than 4 million servicemen in the Red Army... More than 3 million of them are in the Wehrmacht's first strike zone. What is their fate? And where did these people come from? Who are they?

Up to 1.5 million soldiers of the Red Army stationed in the West were the indigenous inhabitants of these territories, which were recently included in the USSR. We already know that in the Baltic States, the military personnel of local states simply changed their uniforms, and even commanders were not always changed. "Now you are not a soldier of the Latvian Republic! Now you are a soldier of the Red Army! To the left around!"

The Polish army did not exist. But having captured Eastern Poland, the USSR called on young men who lived in this territory. Called up to a million.

Perhaps, during an attack on the Wehrmacht, these people would sluggishly, but unwittingly, diligently fight. Worse than Wehrmacht soldiers, but somehow. And then the material and technical advantage of the Red Army would have an

effect. But the Wehrmacht attacked first, and these soldiers of the Red Army did not wanted to die for the USSR. You can't even call it betrayal.

The irretrievable losses of the Western Front for the first 17 days of the war amounted to 341 thousand people, of which at least 200 thousand were prisoners. According to the Nazis, they captured even 288 thousand people (VIZh. 1989. No. 9). On July 25, by order

of the Quartermaster General No. 11 4590 on the mass release of prisoners of war from the Baltic states, Ukrainians and Belarusians, prisoners of the Red Army began to be released. Until November 13, 1941, 318,770 people were released, including 277,761 Ukrainians. Surrendered clearly more than released. The figures of the Red Army soldiers "lost" in the first weeks of the war are given differently. "In total, 5,631,6001 people from the mobilization resources of

the Soviet Union were left on the territory temporarily occupied by the enemy! Including in the Zapovo - 889,112, in the KOOVO - 1,625,174 and in the Odessa Military District - 813,412 "(1941 - lessons and conclusions. M., 1992. P. 114).

But "unrecorded losses in the first months of the war" - 4,559 thousand people (The classification was removed. S.

40-41). The spread of numbers shows one thing - no one knows exactly the number of prisoners and fugitives. After all, it was possible not to be captured. For those soldiers of the Red Army who fled at the first appearance of the enemy ... or at the mere mention that the enemy appeared somewhere ahead, the house could be very far away ... You cannot run away from Western Ukraine to the Perm region. Here you have to either hide in the forests, or try to cling to the locals: how they will react to the "Moskal" is another question. And if the house is a few kilometers away? Then everything is relatively simple. And when the authorities and the NKVD rushed to save their own skins and

their families, tens, hundreds of thousands of people went home.

Let's add to this those who were called up - but who were in no hurry to collect points. The Nazis occupied the entire territory of the western military districts only by the end of July (Belarus), in September (Kiev region), in October-November 1941 (Moldova and Crimea). 43% of those called up came to the Kharkov Military District - on September 23, 1941. According to military registration and enlistment offices, the percentage of escaped recruits in different places ranged from 30 to 45%. In 1944, once again

capturing Eastern Poland, 940,000 people were "called up again" (The classification was removed. M., 1993, p. 338). Apparently, this is the approximate number of the army that went home. Part of the "zapadentsev" died during these terrible three years. Part of the "secondarily called up" are Great Russians and people of other nationalities of our vast Fatherland. Those who were able to cling to the "locals". Not all Tatars or Russians disliked and despised Ukrainians. Not all Ukrainians hated any "Muscovite" in general. They served together, ran through the forests together, came to the village together. "Mommy! Tattoo! Tse my friend, he is a Muscovite, otherwise he is a hefty lad! But here is the approximate number. In the autumn of 1941, the same thing happened in the Crimea. As soon as Manstein's

tank corps broke through Perekop,
the Soviet authorities fled in panic. In Sevastopol, they abandoned a 100,000-strong garrison - the order of the Stavka to defend the Crimea to the end. But

they themselves flew away on planes. For soldiers loyal to the oath, this meant death or captivity.

And three divisions, formed from the mobilized natives of the Crimea, completely fled to their homes. The Nazis did not think them catch.

CHAPTER

5 THE SURRENDERING ARMY

*Why is there such
anguish in the heart?
Life flows through your fingers
A yellow handful of sand.*

Song of that time

How many Red Army soldiers surrendered?

During the war, which the communists call the Great Patriotic War, captivity was not an exceptional event, but an everyday affair. Even in 1944, when the Soviet Army was advancing, 203 thousand fighters and commanders of the Soviet Army were captured (**Ibatullin T.G.** War and captivity. St. Petersburg, 1999. P. 154).

During the war years, 376 thousand soldiers of the Red Army were convicted of desertion (Secrecy stamp removed. M., 1993, p. 140).

It makes sense to compare with the figures for the enemy army ... The number of deserters in the Wehrmacht from January to May 1945 was 722 people (**Müller-Hildebrand B.** Land Army of Germany 1933-1945. M., 2002. S. 712). During

the first three years of the war, there were 29 defectors from the Wehrmacht Human.

Many cannot forgive Stalin for the words "we have no prisoners of war, there are traitors." It's hard to forgive. The USSR did not join the Red Cross. Thus, he doomed the captured Soviet soldiers to monstrous suffering and death. After all, now they did not receive any food and medical assistance from international organizations. They were completely dependent on the will of the Nazis. And they could feed them, or they might not feed them at all. And generally do with them whatever they please. Of course, this decision of the Soviet leadership was a crime - primarily in relation to those who fought for Soviet power.

They were captured, finding themselves in a hopeless situation, wounded and sick. Those who shot all the cartridges and remained in the trench under the pointed trunks raised their hands. In captivity were those who did not have time to get out of the encirclement. And when Guderian's corps was moving at a speed of 50-60 km per day, it was not easy to get out of the encirclement on foot. The authorities were

scuttling about in cars. All these people, ready to fight for the USSR, were betrayed by their political

leadership. But the vast majority of Red Army soldiers did not want to fight at all. By October 1941, 3.8 million fighters and commanders of the Red Army were captured. According to German historians, the number of Soviet prisoners of war is at least 5,200 thousand people. Many historians believe that there were 5.7-5.8 million of them. An authoritative reference book reports that "unrecorded losses in the first months of the war" are 4,559 thousand people (The classification was removed. M., 1993, pp. 40-41). The

Nazis were not bound by any obligation to preserve the life and health of the prisoners. The USSR officially abandoned them. All of them were traitors to the USSR. The USSR refused the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war and the contribution of money to the Red Cross.

Already on June 29, 1941, just a week after the start of the war, an order was issued by the NKGB, the NKVD and the Prosecutor General of the USSR that all those who surrendered were treated as traitors to the Motherland and traitors.

In his speeches and interviews, Stalin stated that we do not have prisoners, we have only traitors to the Motherland.

No one in the Third Reich was prepared for such an abundance of prisoners of war. The army authorities hastily prepared camps: pieces of an open field surrounded by barbed wire. The fighters driven into these fields were completely left to their fate and the arbitrariness of the local army authorities. The authorities were very diverse

in their political

views, attitude towards the Slavs and personal moral qualities.

In the USSR, of course, they preferred to write about the "atrocities of the German fascist invaders." About the sadistic treatment of prisoners, mass executions. About how they dragged dead horses and threw rotten potatoes into the camp, laughing at the dying of hunger

people. How the dead were buried at such a depth that their knees stuck out. As in the camps, they ate all the grass, beetles and worms, remaining on a filthy empty bald spot, limited by a thorn.

Of course, in the USSR they never wrote about those Nazi military leaders (both German and Hungarian and Scandinavian) who helped the prisoners in any way they could. At the risk of displeasure of both the authorities and their own soldiers ... After all, they could give every piece of bread and every skein of bandage to the prisoners, only tearing them away from the Reich military personnel. The fate of most prisoners is terrible. 504 thousand

were released from captivity in connection with enrollment in "volunteer formations". Part was "transferred to work in industrial enterprises." How many? Call the numbers from 100 thousand to 3.6 million people. Again

no one knows for sure.

Apparently, about 2.5 million died in the camps. Of these, in the very first winter of 1941-1942 - up to 1.8 million. That is, from half to two-thirds of all who surrendered. Moreover, there are at least 2,140

thousand people about whose fate no one knows anything definite (*Solonin M.* June 22, or When did the Great Patriotic War begin? M., 2007. P. 266).

The surrender of the Soviet elite

In all armies, mostly soldiers surrender. Less often - junior officers. Quite rarely - holders of orders, owners of award weapons. Just as rare - employees of the elite military branches.

In June-August 1941, dozens of Red Army pilots flew to the Nazis. Among them are two Heroes of the Soviet Union: Captain Bychkov and Starley Antilevsky. The future Hitler ace Maltsev also received the Hero, but then he suffered "according to the questionnaire data."

Major General Trukhin, Chief of the Operational Directorate of Staff of the North-Western Front, surrendered on June 26, 1941. In 1941, surrendered: the commander of the 2nd shock army, Vlasov; Chief of Staff of the 19th Army Malyshev; member of the Military Council of the 32nd

armies Zhilenkov; commander of the 31st Army Yegorov; commander of the 21st Rifle Corps Zakutny.

On August 22, 1941, the 436th Infantry Regiment of the 155th Infantry Division of the 13th Army of the Bryansk Front went to the Nazis almost in full force. Led by commander Major I. Kononov, a graduate of the Military Academy. Frunze, holder of the Order of the Red Banner, member of the CPSU (b) since 1929. He left with the commissar of the regiment D. Panchenko, with a battle flag and all weapons. In September 1941, the 102nd Cossack division of the Wehrmacht under the command of Kononov was 1799 people (*Ibatullin T.G.* War and captivity. St. Petersburg, 1999. P. 119).

Major General Bogdanov P.V. - Commander of the 48th Infantry Division of the 11th Infantry Corps of the 8th Army of the North-Western Front. July 17, 1941 surrendered to the German patrol. On July 22, Bogdanov was placed in a POW camp in Suwalki. On September 18, Bogdanov was transferred to one of the Berlin prisons, where he wrote a statement with a proposal to form a detachment from prisoners of war to fight the Red Army. After that, he was transferred to the camp of the Ministry of Propaganda in Wulheide, and in the summer of 1942 to the intelligence and political organization "Fighting Union of Russian Nationalists", which was patronized by the "Zeppelin" (Department VI of the RSHA Directorate). In August, Bogdanov wrote two appeals, and in December of the 42nd he joined the "2nd Russian squad of the SS" as a private. In March, after the unification of the 1st and 2nd Russian Druzhins into the 1st Russian National SS Regiment, Bogdanov was appointed head of counterintelligence and promoted to major. Already in April, he becomes a general and takes part in punitive operations against partisans and the local population. In June 1943, Bogdanov was appointed head of counterintelligence of the 1st Russian National SS Brigade. In mid-August, the brigade commander Gil-Rodionov, on the eve of the transition to the partisans, arrested his deputy and safely delivered to the commander of the partisan detachment. He was sentenced to death only on April 24, 1950.

Why did they surrender?

In January 1941, there were 1,930,000 prisoners in the Gulag, and another 462,000 in prisons. There are more than 1,200 thousand in the special settlement. From 1934

by 1940, 6 million had been behind bars.

Every inhabitant of the USSR had a real chance of getting into the Gulag. Didn't they know about this

possibility? When the Red Army scrambled faster than their own cries of "Surround!", The NKVD found time for an important task: to kill prisoners in all prisons. So that the enemy does not get, scoundrels, damned enemies of the people. They killed everyone without exception - including those under investigation, whose guilt was not proven at all. This was called "departure in the first category."

The scale of the extermination of people is amazing. In Vitebsk, 916 people were killed, of which 500 were under investigation (Hidden Truth of the War. M., 1992). In all of Belarus - up to 20 thousand people.

"2466 people left the prisons of the Lviv region in the 1st category. All the prisoners who left in the first category were buried in pits dug in the cellars of the prison, in the city of Zlochev - in the garden " (Sokolov **B.V.** Occupation. Truth and Myths. M., 2002). In the city

there were battles between several forces at once - accompanied by the stench of corpses in a 30-degree heat. Having

occupied the city, the Nazis acted wisely: they launched both the local population and their own soldiers into prison. Later, they published a book of letters from German soldiers about the impressions they had in the Lvov prison. The German boys were strongly impressed by the quartered, nailed to the walls corpses with gouged out eyes and severed

limbs.

Even if it was necessary to kill prisoners, including those under investigation, why with such cruelty? Incidentally, the crime is well documented. The book contained not only letters from soldiers, but also addresses, even telephone numbers (who had them).

Did Hitler's stupidity prevent him from winning the war? But the stupidity and cruelty of Stalin pushed even his functionaries to war with him.

Soviet ways of dealing with collaborationism

Already before October 10, 1941, 10,201 Soviet servicemen were shot. In total, 994 thousand were convicted during the war

military personnel, of which 157,593 people were shot (**Yakovlev A.N.** According to relics and oil. M., 1995. P. 139).

It is worth comparing: in the Wehrmacht until September 1942, 2271 servicemen were shot. Including 11 officers.

In total, 7810 soldiers and officers were shot - for the entire time of the war (**Litvin G.A.** Broken wings of the Luftwaffe // Aviation and Cosmonautics - Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow. 1998.

No. 7-8). In the conditions of war it is not so easy to arrest "seditious". Here it is, the famous and hidden for many years Headquarters Order No. 270 of August 16, 1941 "On cases of cowardice and surrender and measures to prevent such actions", which was signed by Stalin, Molotov, Budyonny, Voroshilov, Timoshenko, Shaposhnikov and Z "Commanders and political workers who during the battle tear off their insignia and desert to the rear or surrender to the enemy, are considered malicious deserters, whose families are subject to arrest ...

If some of the Red Army soldiers, instead of organizing a rebuff to the enemy, prefer to surrender to him as a prisoner, destroy them by all means, both ground and air, and deprive the families of the Red Army soldiers who have surrendered from state benefits and assistance "(VIZH.

1988. No. 9). On September 12, 1941, Stavka Directive No. 001919 was issued creation of detachments: at least one company per rifle regiment.

"The experience of fighting German fascism has shown that in our rifle divisions there are quite a few panicky and directly hostile elements who, at the first pressure from the enemy, drop their weapons, begin to shout "we are surrounded" and drag the rest of the fighters with them. As a result, the division takes to flight, abandons its materiel, and then, alone, begins to leave the forest. Similar phenomena take place on all fronts "(Russian archive ... P. 180). Respectively

the Soviet generals.
In October, the commander of the Leningrad Front, G.K. Zhukov, sent cipher message No. 4976 to the troops "Explain to all personnel that all families of those who surrendered to the enemy will be shot, and upon returning from captivity, they will also be all shot" (Sokolov B.V. Secrets of World **War** II Moscow, 2000, p. 429).

How to comment on these documents? Quite simply: as a manifestation of the psychology of the civil war. After all, in civil wars there are no prisoners of war. Captured or immediately destroyed, or included in the army that captured it.

The Communists in the Civil War of 1918-1922 built a hostage system in the Red Army. For desertion, the family of a Red Army soldier was shot. Now again the families of the prisoners were responsible for the surrender of their head of the family or their son.

But these orders did little to help: the Red Army surrendered even in 1944.

Chapter

6 UKRAINIAN NAZIS

*Haydamach's
strength Pid
mountain ide. Stracoché
machine gun, Muscovites klade.*

Song of Bandera

Bandera and non-Bandera

June 24 The 8th Motorized Rifle Corps of the Red Army enters Lvov. "At eight

o'clock in the morning on June 24, when the motorcycle regiment entered the usually crowded streets of Lvov, we were greeted by an unkind silence ... single shots were heard from time to time ... As the cars were pulled into the city, shots sounded more and more often"

And now a prisoner is brought to the commander: a teacher, Osip Stepanovich Kushnir. "Caught in the attic behind a machine gun. Shot to the last bullet. Kushnir did not want to answer my questions. He

was silent. Then he raised his head, threw back his wavy hair, looked at me point-blank and calmly said:

"If I got you, I wouldn't waste so much time on you. Order to shoot. I remembered: there is only

one step from nationalism to fascism... In front of me, a Ukrainian communist, stood a Ukrainian fascist. You didn't have to mess with him." This is not the only description of how

Bandera attacked Soviet units. And they stand to the last.

I had to "fight in the attics. It was there that the observation and command posts of enemy sabotage groups, their firing points and ammunition depots were equipped. ... the fights were fierce. Understand where are ours, where are the enemies,

absolutely impossible - the uniform is the same for everyone, Red Army "(Popel).

On June 30, Bandera was supported by units of the 17th Wehrmacht Army and took the city.

Not all Ukrainians who rebelled had anything to do with Bandera. In Starokonstantinov, Khmelnytsky region, in eastern Ukraine, the patriots captured the city, blew up the power plant and water supply to leave the Red Army units without electricity and water. When the 32nd Panzer Division approached the city, the commanders did not dare to bring it into the city - they did not risk it, bypassed the city (Internet site "PKKKA Mechanized Corps". www.mechcorps.rkka.ru). The rebels are strong if the tank units did not stick their heads in!

Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN)

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) arose in 1929 in the Commonwealth. Organizational goals? Rid Ukrainians from the power of Jews, Poles and Muscovites, that is, Russians. Stepan Andreevich Bandera (1909-1959), who became its leader, is the son of a Greek Catholic priest, a participant in the Civil War on the side of the Western Ukrainian Republic against Polish, Soviet, Czech troops.

After graduating from the classical gymnasium in 1927, Stepan Bandera was already a member of the revolutionary Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO). He carried out the tasks of the UVO: distributed leaflets, underground publications, worked as a courier. At the same time, he was a member of the student group of Ukrainian nationalist youth. When the OUN arose in early 1929, Bandera immediately became a member. Under the

leadership of Bandera, the OUN refuses expropriation actions ... simply speaking, from robberies, and conducts a series of punitive operations. The first was an attempt on the life of the school curator Gadomsky, carried out on September 28, 1933, in protest against the destruction of Ukrainian school education and Polonization by the Polish authorities. On October 21 of the same year, 18-year-old student of Lvov University Mykola

Lemik killed an employee of the GPU Alexei Mailov in the Soviet consulate. This political assassination was led by

personally Stepan Bandera. Lemik voluntarily surrendered to the police. For what? And in order to talk about the Holodomor in Soviet Ukraine during the trial. In Poland, this was hardly mentioned: the Poles had nothing against the destruction of the Ukrainians.

In 1934, the OUN organized an attempt on the life of the Minister of the Interior of Poland, Bronisław Peracki. In 1930, Peratsky carried out the "pacification" of the insurgent Ukraine. On June 15, in

the center of Warsaw, Bronisław Peracki was killed with three shots to the back of the head. All the organizers of the terrorist act were arrested by the Polish police. In December 1935, 12 defendants - including two women - appeared before the Warsaw District Court. The defendants refused to answer questions in Polish, greeted each other with an exclamation of "Glory to Ukraine!", and tried to turn the courtroom into a platform for propagating OUN ideas. On January 13, 1936, Stepan Bandera, Mykola

Lebed and Yaroslav Karpynets were sentenced to death, the rest to 7-15 years in prison. The process had a huge public outcry. The authorities, not daring to carry out death sentences, announced an amnesty. Bandera and two other suicide bombers were commuted to life imprisonment.

In total, at the Warsaw and Lvov trials of 1935-1936, Bandera was sentenced seven times to life conclusion.

September 1, 1939 Bandera was kept alone in a cell in the Brest prison. On September 13, the prison guards fled, and Bandera left the prison.

Who to go with?

According to modern Ukrainian historians, at the end of 1939 there were 8-9 thousand members of the OUN. Part of Ukraine is under the Red Army, part is under the Wehrmacht. Part of the OUN, headed by Andrei Melnik, believes that it is necessary to stake on the Third Reich. The other part, led by Bandera, is that it is necessary to create an armed underground and be ready for a guerrilla war, including against the Nazis. Everyone agrees only that the USSR is the main enemy.

But Bandera wants to prepare an uprising in Soviet Ukraine, to supply the rebels in Ukraine with personnel, plans, instructions, maps, and manuals. And outside of Soviet Ukraine, train military detachments and undergo general military training.

Melnik wanted to perform not on his own, but with the Third Reich.

Melnik and Bandera did not agree. The split into "Melnikovites" and "Banderaites" was the same as the split of the RSDLP into "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks". OUN (b) - Bandera and OUN (m) - Melnikov. From that moment on, each grouping proclaimed itself the only legitimate leadership of the OUN. Bandera began to

prepare uprisings in Galicia and Volhynia. The whole of 1940 and the first half of 1941 was the time of the war between the OUN and the NKVD. A real war, the scale of which is given by the numbers: 658 arrested ... 996 arrested ... disclosure of 96 nationalist groups ... arrest of 1108 underground workers ... capture of 2070 rifles, 43 machine guns, 600 pistols, 80 thousand cartridges ... 86 clashes in attempts to move large armed groups to German and Hungarian territory ... 65 killed Soviet

activists...

In April 1941 alone, the OUN killed 38 Soviet and party workers, carried out dozens of sabotage in transport, industrial and agricultural enterprises. In April-June 1941, the NKVD liquidated 38

rebel-sabotage groups, killed and arrested 273 OUN members.

1941

These OUN groups attacked the Red Army, capturing entire cities. Exterminating the Red Army, they armed themselves and put on their uniforms, increasing the panic. During the retreat of the Red Army, the nationalists shot in the back those fleeing from attics and cellars.

Many Russians resent this aspect of recent history, as if they were being personally insulted by the Ukrainians. It surprises me how many Russian people even today sincerely believe that Ukrainians are simply obliged to want to live in an empire, and, moreover, exclusively in the Russian one! If they don't want to, they are "traitors"!

Dear Russian reader! If you are really outraged by the behavior of the OUN, answer yourself the question - what, the Ukrainians really owe someone something? Do they owe Russia, the USSR, you personally? And I would like to hear what exactly ... In

the settlements that were farther from the front line, the nationalists distributed leaflets with calls to evade mobilization and not to help the Red Army. With the arrival of the German troops, the local population actively helped them in pursuing the encircled Red Army soldiers.

"Revival of the State"

But then the roads of the Third Reich and the Ukrainian Nazis diverged. On June 30 in Lvov, at a rally of many thousands in the presence of several German generals, Bandera proclaimed the "Act of the Revival of the Ukrainian State." Immediately they created a government headed by Yaroslav Stetsko.

It seems that the Act is quite loyal: "The Ukrainian national revolutionary army is being created on Ukrainian soil, it will continue to fight together with the allied German army against the Moscow occupation for the Sovereign Collective Ukrainian State and a new order throughout the world." The core of this army was to be

created on February 25, 1941 with the sanction of the head of the Abwehr, Admiral Canaris
legion".

Following the front, which was rapidly moving east, small detachments of OUN ("marching groups") of 7–12 people were sent, which formed Ukrainian local governments and the police. The attitude of the German leadership towards the OUN

was contradictory. Military intelligence, the Abwehr, was ready to support the OUN. Admiral Canaris believed that only with the "creation of the Ukrainian state is it possible for the Germans to defeat Russia" (Ya. **Stetsko**, June 30, 1941, Toronto, 1967, p. 203). The Abwehr permitted the training of OUN

groups in Abwehr training camps.

He allocated 2.5 million marks to the OUN.

For this, the OUN supplied the Abwehr with information about the USSR: about the units of the Red Army and the internal troops of the NKVD, their weapons, deployment, numbers, command staff, places of residence of the commanders' families,

about military facilities. In the summer of 1941, the OUN forms the Legion of Ukrainian Nationalists. The German command planned to use it for subversive work on Ukrainian territory, while Bandera expected that these units would form the core of the future Ukrainian army. But the political

leadership of the NSDAP, headed by M. Bormann, rejected any cooperation with the OUN. The attempt to create their

own state infuriated Bormann and Hitler. Just as Tito angered Stalin, Bandera irritated Hitler. He demanded to immediately destroy the "conspiracy of Ukrainian separatists." Bandera was arrested on July 5 in Krakow, and Yaroslav Stetsko was arrested on July 9 in Lvov. Bandera appeared before the Berlin officials, where they demanded that he publicly cancel the "Act of Revival". Not having obtained consent, Bandera was placed in prison, and a year and a half later - in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where he was kept until August 27 (according to other sources - until September 28 or December), 1944. And after the release of Bandera, he categorically did not cooperate and refused to make the OUN and UPA allies of the Reich in the war against the USSR.

Direct use of the OUN by the Nazis

With the start of Operation Barbarossa, the OUN(b) in the territories "liberated" by the Wehrmacht began to form Ukrainian police detachments. On June 25, 1941, J. Stetsko wrote in his letter-report to S. Bandera: "We are creating a police force that will help clean up the

Jews" [23]. Since the autumn of 1941, the OUN(b) has been paying attention to filling the Ukrainian auxiliary police with its supporters not only in the west, but also in the east of Ukraine - "Ukrainian nationally conscious youth should enroll en masse in the cadres of the Ukrainian police" in the eastern Ukrainian lands. It was the units of the Ukrainian police (4-6 thousand) that became important

an integral part of the formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in the spring of 1943.

The Ukrainian militia was widely involved in the destruction of Soviet citizens, and above all Jews, gypsies and communists. So by the end of the autumn of 1941, these formations took an active part in the destruction of 150 to 200 thousand Jews only on the territory of the Reichskommissariat of Ukraine. In 1942, they continued to participate in the extermination of the Jewish population in the western and eastern regions of Ukraine. They were also part of the guards of concentration camps for prisoners of war and Jewish ghettos.

By the end of October 1941, the "Ukrainian Legion", consisting of about 650 people, was relocated to Frankfurt an der Oder, where, on November 25, individual contracts began to be concluded with its members for service in the German army for a period of 1 year - from December 1, 1941 to 1 December 1942

By the end of March 1942, the "Ukrainian Legion", where Roman Shukhevych was deputy commander, was sent to Belarus under the jurisdiction of the 201st security division of the Wehrmacht. In April 1942, by the decision of the second conference of the OUN (b) held near Lvov, the "armed struggle against the German occupier" was postponed indefinitely. The main tasks were to fight "against Moscow-Bolshevik influences, propaganda of partisanism" and against political enemies - the OUN (m).

During the 9 months of his stay in Belarus, according to his own data, the "Ukrainian Legion" destroyed more than 2,000 Soviet partisans, losing 49 people killed and 40 wounded.

In the spring of 1943, the Nazis began the formation of the 14th SS Division from Ukrainian volunteers from the District of Galicia and the "Ukrainian Liberation Army" - (UVO) from "Eastern Ukrainians" - mostly prisoners of war.

Creation of the UPA

Nationalists continue to argue. They all believe that "the entire combat-ready population should become under the banner of the OUN to fight against the deadly Bolshevik enemy." There are also calls for an uprising against the Nazis. But most believe: it is necessary to fight

against Poles and Muscovites. The fight against the Nazis is secondary. They do not threaten the Ukrainian people. Detachments of Taras

Borovets, who adopted the pseudonym "Taras Bulba", are already operating in the forests. They do not obey the UPA, because they do not want to participate in the genocide of the Poles and obey Bandera.

From March 15 to April 4, 1943, from 4 to 6 thousand members of the Ukrainian police joined the ranks of the future UPA. In 1943,

after the III Extraordinary Great Gathering of the OUN (which decided on a "strategy of struggle on two fronts - against Moscow and German imperialism"), a massive "voluntary-compulsory" mobilization of the male population began in areas controlled by the UPA.

The UPA reached its largest number in the spring - early summer of 1944 - 25-30 thousand armed fighters. According to one of the UPA commanders, 60% of the foremen and archers were Galicians, 30% were Volhynians and residents of Polissya, and only 10% were residents of the Dnieper region.

UPA actions against the Polish population

To begin with, the OUN killed 38 out of 160 Polish professors who lived in Lvov in June 1941. What is especially strange: after all, Bandera's father studied at Lviv University. Bandera killed the teachers of the father of their boss ... Further - more. At the end of 1942, during

the cleansing of the Tsumansky district from the "undesirable Polish and Ukrainian population", more than 3 thousand people were killed by the Ukrainian police under the guise of communist supporters. Even wider actions against the Polish population of the OUN (b)

deployed with the beginning of the formation of the UPA - in March 1943.

According to the reports of the Soviet partisans, the OUN members do not shoot the Poles, but cut them with knives and chop with axes, regardless of age and gender: Hence their name among the Polish population: "cutters".

More than 36 thousand Poles (mostly women, children and the elderly) became victims of the "cleansing". By the beginning of autumn 1943, many areas of Volhynia became "ethnically pure" - according to the report of the UPA-SB for 1-10.09.43 (Mlyniv region), "during the reporting period

liquidated 17 Polish families (58 people) ... The area as a whole has been cleared. There are no purebred Poles. The case of mixed families is being considered." "Having

cleared" Volhynia from the Poles, they went to Galicia. More Poles lived there, they had self-defense forces. "I had to" connect the SS division "Galicia". The most famous joint action of the UPA and the SS was the destruction of the Polish village of Guta Penyatskaya, where more than 500 civilians were slaughtered and burned alive.

An important detail: the UPA fought successfully against the small Polish partisan detachments in Volhynia. But as soon as the 27th Polish division was formed at the beginning of 1944, the UPA retreated. Against large Polish formations,

the UPA acted together with units of the SS division "Galicia". The battles in the southern Lublin region in 1943-1944 are considered by Polish historians to be the largest clashes between the UPA and Polish partisans on the territory of modern Poland - both sides lost from 3 to 4 thousand people, mostly civilians

population.

Ukrainian Nazis, serving in the Wehrmacht and not serving in principle, go together against the Red partisans and Polish patriots. It seems that in 1944 the

Ukrainian Nazis have something to do ... But since the beginning of 1944, not only military operations have been conducted. A large-scale massacre of Poles begins, the "Volyn Massacre". On July 10, 1944, the commander of the UPA in Eastern Galicia, Vasil Sidor, once again ordered "to constantly attack the Poles - up to the complete destruction of the latter on this earth." The execution of this order was thwarted by the

offensive of the Soviet Army. But even in 1945, already under Soviet occupation, there were anti-Polish actions of UPA units. Only the "voluntary-compulsory" resettlement of the Polish population to Poland in 1944-1946 put an end to this. The last acts of genocide of Poles took place at the beginning of 1947.

According to the Polish side, only in Eastern Galicia and only in the first half of 1944, about 10 thousand Poles were killed.

and over 300,000 more fled to the hinterland of the Government General. In total, from 100 to 500

thousand ethnic Poles. Mostly civilians, including many children.

Actions of the UPA against the Nazis

In the propaganda publications of the OUN and UPA "Idea i Chin", "Before Zbroi", "Bikti from the UPA Front" there are many colorful descriptions of the numerous battles of the UPA with the German invaders since March 1943. In all these writings, the enemy suffers numerous losses and most often retreats. The losses of the insurgents in these "battles" usually amount to 1 in 16-50 "destroyed Germans".

Among the "battles with the Germans" there is also a description of the operation in Ivanova Dolina... The Polish village of Yanova Dolina, destroyed by the UPA at the end of April 1943, is well known. But what about the Nazis and the Germans?! In the post-war publications of the OUN and former members of the UPA, the number and quality of enemy troops, their losses and the speed of flight from the

battlefield are growing. One of these creations very vividly describes the battle of three UPA battalions with three SS divisions in early July 1944. The UPA is losing several tens of thousands of people, the entire forest is littered with Nazi corpses. Naturally, the Nazis flee in panic.

It remains to be surprised that the Nazis themselves somehow did not notice large-scale UPA operations and the death of tens of thousands of Reich soldiers.

In a consolidated official report of the head of the security police and SD dated June 30, 1943, it was reported that by the Ukrainian rebels "attacks on German units were rare, there was not a single case of mutilation of German police officers and Wehrmacht military personnel." The Reichskommissar of Ukraine, Erich Koch, in his report of November 13, 1944,

regarding the actions of the UPA, noted: "Ukrainian national gangs are not very active." In his New Year's address (1944), he noted that the nationalists in the forest "did not pose a significant threat to the Germans." According to German data, in the spring of 1944 the actions of the UPA "against the interests of Germany" were expressed in "... the capture and robbery of German

soldier...".

OUN and UPA avoided fighting the Nazis.

The OUN and the UPA did not even try to prevent the transfer of about 500 thousand Ukrainians from the western regions to hard labor in the Third Reich, they also failed to prevent the Nazis from "economic robbery of the people". The Nazis had nothing against the massacre of Poles and Jews. At the grassroots level, there was even cooperation: mainly in the form of an exchange of ammunition for lard and moonshine.

Here, the Hungarian troops defended the Polish population from the terror of the UPA and from May 1944 they were actively fighting against the UPA units. Field

Marshal Erich von Manstein said in his memoirs: "In general, there were three types of partisan detachments: Soviet partisans who fought with us and terrorized the local population; the Ukrainians, who fought against the Soviet partisans, but, as a rule, released the Germans who fell into their hands, taking away their weapons; finally, the Polish partisan gangs that fought the Germans and Ukrainians" (Manstein *E. Lost Victories*. Part 3, Chapter 15. Note 6. Rostov-on-Don. 1999). The Soviet partisans are even more categorical: "We do not have any facts about where the Ukrainian nationalists, apart from the widespread empty

chatter in their press, fought against the German invaders and enslavers."

In a memorandum dated July 22, 1944, D. Korotchenko wrote to N. Khrushchev: "Ukrainian nationalists did not derail a single German echelon, did not kill a single German, not counting the cases of the destruction of individual policemen."

Polish historians also note the activity of the UPA in the genocide of Poles and battles with the Polish auxiliary police, but do not mention any significant clashes with the Nazis.

Cooperation of the UPA with the Wehrmacht, SS and SD

Moreover, since the summer of 1944, an idyll has been established between the Wehrmacht and the OUN and the UPA. Especially when the Nazis in Ukraine

is no longer there and, supporting the OUN, they organize an underground in the rear of the Red

Army. By the fall of 1944, the Germans released S. Bandera and Ya. Stetsko with a group of previously detained OUN leaders. The German press publishes numerous articles about the successes of the UPA in the fight against the Bolsheviks, calling the members of the UPA "Ukrainian freedom fighters." Just fight guys...

For the supply of weapons and equipment, an air bridge is being organized, through which OUN (b) leaders and German saboteurs are transferred to the areas of operation of the OUN-UPA. Since the

end of the summer of 1944, the UPA has been cutting off Soviet communications, robs and burns military warehouses on the territory of Western Ukraine.

Actions against Soviet and Polish partisans

The OUN and UPA brilliantly acted against the Polish villages, from which the Nazis had already driven the male population. They successfully destroyed small sabotage and reconnaissance groups that the Red Army dropped into the territory of Volhynia. They fettered the movement of the red partisans and prevented them from fighting the Nazis. But neither to defeat the red partisans, nor to send their agents to the partisan detachments to destroy the command staff

they couldn't.

On July 22, 1943, 200 Red partisans fought off 600 UPA fighters. Kovpak's partisan army

behaved with the UPA like a regular army with partisans: the upovtsy destroyed small detachments, handing over the prisoners to the Nazis and informing the Nazis about Kovpak's movement. But did not attack significant forces. If the UPA went into open battle, then only together with the Wehrmacht and the SS.

Internal wars of the Ukrainian Nazis

The Bandera UPA is only one of the rebel armies. The front of the Ukrainian revolution was subordinate to the OUN(m). Up to a dozen Ukrainian detachments are known that did not obey the OUN (b). For a long time they acted independently.

In a number of regions of Ukraine, up to Zhytomyr, from the beginning of 1942 UPA was already operating under the command of Taras Bulba-Borovets.

Vasily Dmitrievich Borovets was nicknamed Chub, Gonta, Taras Bulba. He lived a long life, from birth in 1908 in Volyn to his death in Toronto in 1981. He preferred to call himself Taras and took offense at "Vasily".

In 1930, 22-year-old Borovets founded the Ukrainian National Revival organization. For this he was repeatedly arrested by the Polish special services and in 1934-1935 he was imprisoned in the Bereza-Kartuzskaya camp. August 2, 1941 forms

a detachment of 1000 people - "Polessky Sich". The command of the 213th division of the Wehrmacht was quite "bashed": the militants carefully cleared the territory of deserters, remnants of Soviet troops and NKVD detachments. The Nazi administration is trying to give orders to Borovets. He declares

that he maintains contact with the Wehrmacht as an ally. He does not intend to submit to the administration. On November 12, 1941, Borovets refused to comply with the order to exterminate the Jews: the Polessky Sich is a Ukrainian formation and is not under the jurisdiction of the German authorities. On November 15, 1941, the Borovets detachments went into hiding. Borovets refused the rank of cornet general. Since then, the Polessky Sich has

been renamed the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Borovets recognized the Government of the Ukrainian Republic, which had lived in Warsaw since 1920, as the "legitimate government of Ukraine". He did not recognize the OUN as usurpers and cruel

people who shot Ukrainians from the Red Army, Jews and Poles. But the UNR does not recognize Borovets. The Nazis are putting pressure on the territory controlled by Borovets: they are taking away food, deporting labor to Germany. In April-May 1942, the Bulba-Borovets formations switched to partisan struggle against the Germans: cars and administrative buildings were blown up.

In August, they move on to actions on the railway, where German transports are destroyed. One of the largest actions in August 1942 was, later named in his memoirs by Borovets himself, "Shepetovskaya Offensive".

Until February 1943, the "Bulbovtsy" attacked the warehouses of the Wehrmacht to provide himself with provisions.

Led Borovets and negotiations with the Soviet partisans. The union with the USSR did not take place, because Bulba-Borovets stood for the complete independence of Ukraine, which was categorically unacceptable for Moscow.

Later, T. Bulba-Borovets sent a letter to Colonel Lukin with the following content: "As citizens of the Ukrainian People's Republic, Ukrainian partisans do not need any amnesty from the government of the USSR. The UPA is the sovereign Armed Forces of the UNR and remains so. The UPA will not join any foreign army. ... The Ukrainian armed forces are ready to conclude peace with the USSR and a military alliance against Germany only when the USSR recognizes the sovereignty of the UNR. Until the end of political negotiations, the UPA agrees to conclude a truce with the Armed Forces of the USSR and adhere to neutrality. The UPA will raise a general uprising throughout Ukraine against the Germans when the second front is opened in the West ... " (Taras **Bulba-Borovets**. ARMY WITHOUT POWER. Invoice of the Volin Partnership. Binnipeg - 1981 - Canada. S. 220)

But we agreed on neutrality, exchanged passwords. This allowed the red partisans to launch active activities of their groups and formations, to intensify terrorist and sabotage activities in the rear.

The truce between the partisans and the Bulba-Borovets formations was broken on February 20, 1943, after the Soviet partisans shot 6 people from the Bulba detachment who had the wrong password to pass. As it turned out later, having suspected of negotiations with the Germans, Colonel Lukin independently changed the passwords without notifying T. Bulba about this.

Later, Soviet partisans switched to cooperating with Polish settlers and Polish partisan units, which increased tension in the region, especially in Volhynia. Polish settlements in Guta Stepanskaya, Pshebrazh, Belin, Kisilin, Brishche and other places became fortification bases for Soviet partisans. In March 1943, the OUN is negotiating with

Borovets, they want to unite his units with their own. The agreement of the parties

reached.

At the end of June 1943, Roman Shukhevych issued an order to resubordinate all armed units to the Bandera UPA. The UPA(b) begins to forcibly absorb or destroy the OUN(m) and UPA Bulba-Borovets detachments. On July 7, 1943, the OUN(b) armed formations smashed the OUN(m) military convoys. The captured commanders of other detachments were partially destroyed. Then the OUN(m) detachments join the Borovets organization. In August

1943, the peak of active actions of the Bandera UPA against the Bulba-Borovets UPA falls. Several of his commanders were killed, the wife of Bulba-Borovets was captured. After much torture, she was also killed. By the end of September 1943, the Bulba-Borovets UPA actually went underground.

On November 20, 1943, Borovets, together with his adjutant, arrived in Rovno for negotiations with the German occupation authorities. As a result, his negotiations did not lead to anything, and he, along with the adjutant, was arrested and spent 12 months in a special political barracks of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Released from the camp in September-October, like most political activists.

Borovets no longer played a special role in politics. Since 1948 he lived in exile in Canada. He published the magazine "Sword and Will", created the Ukrainian National Guard ... it is no longer clear why.

The unfinished formations of the OUN(m) continued to operate in parallel with the UPA-OUN(b) until 1945. The last negotiations between Melnyk and Bandera took place in the autumn of 1944 and led to the accession of the Carpathian units of the OUN (m) to the OUN (b) UPA. At this time, the Red Army was already crossing the Carpathians.

UPA actions against the Red Army

In late 1943 - early 1944, with the approach of Soviet troops (1st Ukrainian Front, 13th and 60th armies) to the areas of operation of the UPA, separate UPA units offered them armed resistance together with the Wehrmacht. But against the regular

army, the partisans were ineffective. Their method is partisan actions in the rear: ambushes on highways, shelling cars, killing individual servicemen,

attacks on military depots, sabotage on communications. The OUN-UPA tried to disrupt the mobilization and food supplies for the Red Army. Only from

January to February 1944, 154 attacks on units and individual soldiers of the Red Army were registered in the Rivne region, as a result of which 439 Soviet soldiers were killed. The Red Army soldiers were afraid to fall into the hands of the OUN, and for good reason ... I can't understand what was the need to kill enemies, dismembering them alive, chopping off limbs with an ax, gouging out their eyes and disfiguring their faces with knives and bayonets. Here the Ukrainian Nazis approached the Croatian Ustashe.

From January 7 to March 2, 1944, up to 200 attacks by UPA units on small columns with military equipment and small groups of Red Army soldiers were registered in the 13th Army's zone of operations. As a result of one of these attacks, he was wounded in the thigh and later died the commander of the 1st Ukrainian Front, General Vatutin. As the Red

Army occupied the territory of Poland, annexed to the USSR in 1939, the OUN-UPA fought less with military units and more attacked warehouses and rear communications. In mid-March 1944, an operational

headquarters was created in Rivne to fight Ukrainian nationalists. 2 brigades of the NKVD explosives and operational groups of NKVD and NKGB workers were sent to these areas. Including from the former partisans, 19 task forces were created with a total number of 1581 people. Until April 7, in the course of 65 operations, 2,600 OUN members were destroyed and 3,256 captured. Own losses amounted to 112 killed and 90 wounded. During the period from April 21 to April 27, 1944, there were 26 battles and clashes between the NKVD and the UPA, during which 2018 were destroyed and captured 1570 members of the OUN and UPA. Own losses - 11 killed and 46 wounded. These figures can be trusted - they are from reports that were made "for themselves." But according to the UPA, in only one battle near Gurbami, 2000 "Bolsheviks" were destroyed with their own losses of 200. However, these reports were needed for propaganda. At the end of August, former Soviet

partisans.

In September 1944, the Kovpak people destroyed 981 "bandits" and captured 262 "gang accomplices". From October 1 to November 5, 128 were destroyed, 423 "bandits" were captured and 231 "gang accomplices" were captured. This is with its own number of 1635 people. But the most effective measure was amnesty. On February

14, 1944, an appeal was issued by the Government of the Ukrainian SSR "To the participants in the so-called UPA and UNRA", who, in the event of a voluntary surrender, were promised an amnesty for those who had not committed serious crimes.

The second and also effective measure was the conscription - the mobilization of the male population, and above all up to 30 years old, into the army. Until April 25, 1944, 170,000 were mobilized, and until September 23, 525,000 (including 72,000 Poles) living in the Western regions. The UPA

and OUN-SB tried to prevent mobilization by attacking columns of conscripts, destroying families and even entire farms of those who were conscripted into the Red Army. The anger of the OUN is understandable: the conscription deprived the OUN and the UPA of human resources.

Behind enemy lines

The history of the OUN and UPA of 1945-1953 can be told for a long time. But it will be a monotonous story of explosions, fires, murders, raids.

Considering Volhynia and Galicia "western regions of the USSR", the NKVD waged a real war, moving rifle divisions, cavalry regiments, saber squadrons, rifle brigades, separate rifle battalions - a total of 26,304 people (two divisions!). In total, from the actions of the OUN-UPA in the period from 1944 to 1956, 3199 military personnel of the Armed Forces, border troops and internal

troops of the USSR died, of which 2844 were killed before May 1, 1945. As they said then, "killed and hanged." And for every one killed, there were 2-3 "missing and taken to the forest." That is, losses - 15% of the payroll of the troops. War losses!

Two divisions is not enough. On October 9, 1944, the NKVD and the NKGB of the USSR issued an order "On measures to combat the OUN underground and eliminate armed OUN gangs in the western regions of the USSR." By order, 1 regiment of escort troops (1500 people), 1 regiment for the protection of industrial enterprises (1200 people), 3 armored trains with troops of 100 people each, border regiments from Turkmenistan and Moldova are transferred to Western Ukraine. Until November

1944, 203 destruction battalions (27,796 fighters) and 2,997 assistance groups (27,385 members) were formed. By the end of 1944, there were 212 destruction battalions (23,906 fighters) and 2,336 assistance groups (24,025 members) in the western regions. According to Soviet historians, in 1944-1946

alone, more than 56,000 Banderites were killed, 16,000 turned themselves in, and 108,000 people were taken prisoner. Obviously, civilians who provided assistance to the UPA were also subjected to repressions (in particular, deportation to Siberia). The social base of support for the rebels was shrinking.

OUN members and other partisans had army weapons. The NKVD captured 1 aircraft (U-2), 1 armored car and 1 armored personnel carrier, 35 guns, 323 mortars, 321 heavy and 2588 light machine guns, 211 anti-tank rifles, 18.6 thousand rifles, 4.2 thousand machine guns, 135 radios and 18 printing houses.

Bandera "sat down in the burial places" - that is, in disguised underground dugouts, and from the caches made their raids on Soviet institutions and on units of the occupying Soviet Army. Some caches were huge, with an area of tens of thousands of square meters, wooden underground fortresses from many rooms connected by passages.

In the Soviet Army, special detachments were allocated, which checked with special probes - is there a cache underground?

1947 was the last year for the OUN and UPA in Poland - the resettlement of the Ukrainian population and the high activity of the Polish law enforcement agencies forced the remnants of the UPA and the OUN underground to make their way to the West in the safest way - through Czechoslovakia. Of the one and a half to two thousand members of the UPA operating in Poland, about a hundred people were able to reach the goal.

Formally, the activity of the headquarters and divisions of the UPA was terminated on September 3, 1949. This, however, did not mean the end of the activities of the entire nationalist underground in Western Ukraine. Large detachments were actually liquidated by the end of 1953. Separate small groups operated until the beginning of 1956. The last battle of

the UPA partisan group took place on October 12, 1959, near the farm Loza, Podgaetsky district, Ternopil region. The Soviet occupation should

not be considered a war between Muscovites and Ukrainians. The communists had their own agents, some of them tried not for a piece of sausage, but because of their own brain structure. At least Yaroslav Galan, a staunch Ukrainian communist. He sang of the annexation of Western Ukraine to the USSR and continued in the same spirit after the new occupation.

On October 24, 1949 (after the cessation of the actions of the UPA units!) in Lvov, Yaroslav Galan was killed, and not somehow, but by crushing his head in his own office with a "hutsulka" - an ax on a long ax handle, a tool and weapon of the Carpathian highlanders. A kind of ritual murder. They delivered 11 blows - obviously excessively, in a fit of rage.

Ilya Obershin called himself the last rebel, who spent forty years in an illegal position and left the forest only in 1991, after Ukraine gained independence.

End

The partisans killed Galan, and the communists killed Bandera. On October 15, 1959, Stepan Bandera was met on the stairs of the house where he lived with his family by a man who shot him in the face from a special pistol with a stream of potassium cyanide solution. Stepan Bandera was buried on October 20 at the Waldfriedhof cemetery (in German. Waldfriedhof in Munich. After his death, the organization was headed by S. Lenkavsky.

On November 17, 1961, the German judicial authorities announced that the killer was KGB agent Bogdan Stashinsky. On October 8-15, 1962, Stashinsky was tried in Germany. At the trial, Stashinsky gave

evidence that he acted on instructions from the leadership of the USSR. On October 19, the verdict was announced, according to which Stashinsky was sentenced to 8 years in a strict regime.

In 2005, the former chairman of the KGB of the USSR, Vladimir Kryuchkov, admitted that "the murder of Stepan Bandera was one of the last KGB eliminations of unwanted elements."

Public opinion of modern Ukraine and attitude towards the OUN-UPA

In Poland, Bandera is assessed negatively as a fighter of the Poles. In 2004, when the construction of a huge monument to Bandera near the former church of St. Elizabeth in Lviv (built by the Polish community at the beginning of the 20th century) began, the chairman of the Union of Poles in Ukraine called these actions a provocation. The monument was opened on October 13, 2007 and is guarded around the clock by a police squad. The first monuments to Bandera, erected in 1990 and 1991, were blown up by unknown persons. Since the mid-1990s, the issue of giving a special status to OUN-UPA veterans has been raised in Ukraine. The government of modern Ukraine treats Bandera as a

national hero, the leader of the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people against Soviet totalitarianism and Nazism. Why the Nazis are so much better than the Communists is not explained.

On May 11, 1995, the Lviv Regional Council adopted a decision "On the status of veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, guarantees of their social protection", according to which the UPA was recognized as a belligerent in the Great Patriotic War, and its veterans were fighters for the freedom and independence of Ukraine on the territory of the Lviv region.

On October 14, 2005, a government commission headed by Deputy Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kirilenko approved the expert conclusions of the working group of the National Academy of Sciences, which proposed that the activities of the OUN-UPA be considered a struggle for the freedom and

independence of Ukraine. In 2006, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, during the Victory Day celebrations, announced the need

reconciliation of OUN-UPA veterans with veterans of the Soviet Army and appealed to the Verkhovna Rada with a request to adopt a law on the status of UPA soldiers as soon as possible - "The Verkhovna Rada should pay tribute to everyone who defended their homeland and vote for a law that recognizes UPA soldiers as veterans war. This is our duty to the generation of fathers." Representatives of the Communist Party of Ukraine strongly opposed the recognition of OUN-UPA veterans as belligerents. Its head Petr Simonenko said on May 9, 2006: "We will do everything to prevent the rehabilitation of the

Banderaites." Nevertheless, on July 19, 2006, the government of Yuri Yekhanurov approved the draft law "On the social protection of participants in the national liberation movement of 1939-1956", which equalizes them with the participants of the Great Patriotic War in terms of the benefits provided. This bill, however, never entered into force. On October 14,

2006, on the 64th anniversary of the creation of the UPA, President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko signed a decree "On the comprehensive study and objective coverage of the activities of the Ukrainian liberation movement and the promotion of the national reconciliation process", in which he demanded that the government develop a bill on giving a special status to OUN veterans -UPA, and from the Ministry of Education and Science - to popularize the history of the UPA as a Ukrainian national liberation movement, organize the release of literature, popular science films and programs about the participation of Ukrainians in World War II, "comprehensively and objectively cover the educational process" activities organizations such as the OUN-UPA, the Ukrainian Liberation Organization and others. At the same time, the Kherson Regional Council (March 30, 2007) and

the Kharkov Regional Council (April 3, 2007) adopted an appeal to the Verkhovna Rada, in which they called on deputies to prevent the rehabilitation of OUN-UPA members and assigning them the status of participants in the Great Patriotic War.

On October 12, 2007, by the Decree of the President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko, Roman Shukhevych was awarded the honorary title "Hero of Ukraine" "for his outstanding personal contribution to the national liberation struggle for the freedom and independence of Ukraine and to

connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth and the 65th anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

On October 19, 2007, the Luhansk Regional Council adopted an appeal to Yushchenko calling for the decree

to be rescinded. On December 3, 2007, the Kharkiv Regional Council criticized the actions of Viktor Yushchenko, regarding them as "an attempt to impose on the Ukrainian society a vision of events during the years of the Great Patriotic War from the point of view of a limited group of persons who are guilty of committing the most terrible crimes against peace and humanity", as well as stated that "attempts to rehabilitate collaborationism and betrayal lead to discord and threaten the future of Ukraine." The Kharkiv Regional

Council urged "not to allow the glorification of the OUN-UPA" and suggested that the authorities in the region "dismantle, if any, any memorial signs erected in honor of the OUN-UPA or their militants."

The next day, the Ukrainian People's Party announced the need to dissolve the Kharkiv Regional Council for its "anti-state and anti-Ukrainian position."

What does all this prove? Only one thing: the civil war in Ukraine continues.

Chapter 7 ELBOW KNOT

They gave them land and freedom ...

ON THE. Nekrasov

The Lokot Republic does not fit into any scheme. For the Nazis, it could not exist, because its existence proved that the Russians, the Slavs, could well do without the "superior race". For the communists, it also should not have existed for the same reason: in the Lokot Republic, they got along very well without the communists and without the valuable instructions of the "leader of the peoples". In the face of the rapidly advancing tank armies of the Wehrmacht in August and September, the Soviet authorities of the Oryol and Bryansk regions fled

in panic. On October 4, the 17th Panzer Division of the Nazis entered the urban-type settlement of Lokot, Oryol (now Bryansk) region ... And in many other places the Nazis were greeted with bread and salt, but only in Lokt did not

flutter a red red flag, symbolizing blood, but the historical Russian flag.

The fact is that for several days between the evacuation of the authorities and the approach of the advanced German units, anarchy, robberies and murders reigned in no man's land. And then village and village elders, elected by the population, gathered in Lokta. They decided to elect the engineer of the local distillery Konstantin Voskoboinik as the "governor of Lokt and the surrounding land", and Bronislav Kaminsky as the deputy. Konstantin Pavlovich Voskoboinik was born in the family of a railway worker in the town of Smela, Cherkasy district, Kyiv region, in 1985. A student of the law faculty of Moscow

University volunteered for the front of the First World War. Served in the Red Army. In 1921-1924 he fought in the army of the Tambov Peasant Republic. Graduated from the Institute of National Economy. Plekhanov on false documents. In 1931 he considered that already

the statute of limitations passed, and he came to the GPU to surrender. In administrative order, he was sent to the Novosibirsk region, then to Lokot. He doesn't

want to evacuate. A police detachment of 20 people puts things in order. Bronislav

Vladislavovich Kaminsky was born on July 16, 1899 in the Polotsk district of the Vitebsk region. The son of a German and a Pole. He graduated from the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute, worked at a chemical plant. Member of the Civil War on the side of the Reds. In 1935, he was expelled from the CPSU (b) for criticizing the methods of collectivization. In 1937 he was arrested. In early 1941 he was released and sent to a settlement in Lokot.

Wehrmacht tankers supported the idea of creating a Russian autonomous region: the commander of the 21st Panzer Army, Guderian, who replaced him, Colonel General Rudolf Schmidt, the commander of the Army Group Center, Field Marshal G. von Kluge. Party leadership "amateur" to the generals. "Under their own V Berlin very reluctantly allowed responsibility."

On November 15, under Russian self-government, the Lokotsky volost existed, then it was transformed into the Special Lokotsky County with a significant increase in territory. Since July 1942, the Special Lokotsky District was formed as part of eight districts: Dmitrovsky district of the Oryol region, Dmitrievsky district of the Kursk region, Brasovsky, Komarichesky, Sevsky, Suzemsky, Navlinsky, Mikhailovsky districts of the Bryansk region. In size, the Lokotsky district exceeded the territory of Belgium.

But let's be clear about the issue: the Lokotsky district has never been the territory of the Reich. And the modern "historians" who call Voskoboinik the "burgomaster" meanly lie. The Lokot Republic was an independent state entity. The same as France, Croatia or Slovakia. And in the same allied relations with the Reich. She had a flag - the Russian tricolor with George the Victorious

on the red shield in the center.

All power in the localities belonged here not to the German commandant's offices, but to local governments. The districts were divided into 5-6 volosts, each of which had a volost administration during

headed by the volost foreman. At the head of the district was the Russian burgomaster with his own administrative apparatus. On the territory of the district, despite the fact that this was its own Occupied Territory, procedural fact that this was its own Criminally and Criminal Code. K.P. Voskoboinik is the legally elected, legitimate president of the Lokot volost.

Relations with the Nazis

The headquarters of the 2nd Panzer Army of the Wehrmacht issued an order prohibiting any German authorities from interfering in the internal affairs of the Lokot Volost, leaving them only the right to "advice and assistance." The Nazi occupation authorities preferred not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Lokot self-government. The Lokot Republic itself was responsible for collecting taxes, securing German cargo on its territory, and providing the Wehrmacht with food.

good organization

It makes no sense to say that "burgomaster Voskoboinik" gathered "offended by the Soviet authorities." That this government offended many smart and good people is another question. But in the ranks of the Lokot administration were the director of the Lokot secondary school S.V. Mosin. He became head of the propaganda department. All cultural and educational institutions were transferred to his jurisdiction: cinemas, rural clubs, theaters. Soviet planner

M.V. Vasyukov headed the district planning and economic department. He developed urgent two-year plans for the development of the Lokot Special District, on the basis of which the infrastructure of the Lokot Republic was restored.

Former law student Timinsky became chairman of the district investigative board. He personally developed the normative acts that guided this collegium in its work. He is the author of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Lokot Republic.

M.I. Morozov. Director of the Lokot sewing workshop, member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, in

1929-1934. - Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the USSR V.I. Korolev in the Lokot Republic became the headman of the capital of the republic - the village of Lokot. K.I.

Tereshkin, chairman of the Avangard collective farm, became the commander of the Suzem self-defense

company. Chairman of the Brasov District Executive Committee S.N. Pavlyuchenko became a senior lawyer in the district legal department of the Lokotsky

Special District. In general, just a flower garden of former communists, status people in the USSR.

Successful experiment

Thanks to the well-coordinated work of a team of like-minded people, the Lokot Republic, after the destruction of the beginning of the war, began to rapidly and successfully develop and recover. A year later, in the second half of 1942, the population of the Lokot Republic, according to the conclusion of German specialists and experts, lived better than the population of all areas occupied by the German Wehrmacht, not to mention the Soviet territories. These experts stated that the Lokot Republic not only lives better than all other territories, but also does without any subsidies from the German Reich. In addition, she independently and regularly carries out all the deliveries that she must carry out according to the requirements of the German authorities that are available to her.

In the Lokot Republic, an old dream of a simple rural person came true: the volost government liquidated collective farms. At the same time, property and inventory were distributed to the peasants equally, depending on the number of eaters in the family. In 1942, the per capita area was approximately 10 hectares. Most families in the Lokot Republic had one or more cows, pigs, sheep, and a horse. In the entire history of Russia since the time of the

Bolshevik coup of 1917, only once the property taken away by the communists from the rightful owners was given free of charge to its former owners.

And if any property was lost, then the former owner was paid appropriate compensation. This is not even in the Russian Federation after 1991! The return of property to the former

owners was carried out by decree of the chief burgomaster of the Special Lokotsky district Branislav Vladislavovich Kaminsky No. 185 of June 23, 1942 "On the restoration of justice in relation to the dispossessed."

At the same time, all families were endowed with land plots that allowed them to conduct subsidiary

farming: - fighters of the people's militia, the people's army, the police of order; - employees of the administration, as well as all institutions of the Lokot Republic (doctors, teachers, workers of factories, factories, workshops, social homes for orphans and for the elderly, groups of theaters, clubs, etc.);

- the poorest categories of the population, whose monthly income was less than 250 rubles.

Reasonable taxes were imposed on each family. All the disabled and the elderly, people who lived in urban-type settlements, i.e., were exempted from taxes. those who did not have a subsidiary farm, as well as workers with a small salary, i.e. less than 250 Soviet rubles per month.

Schools, a hospital, paramedical stations, and a theater were opened in Lokta. The daily newspaper "Voice of the People" began to be published with a circulation reaching several tens of thousands of copies. Orthodox churches began to open. And no religious fanaticism! It became possible for Baptists and Pentecostals to openly hold their meetings (which was not the case under Soviet rule).

Large industrial enterprises destroyed by the Red Army quickly began to recover: Sevsky drying, Lokotsky tanning, Deryuginsky sugar, Lokotsky distillery, Lopandinsky sugar. The internal infrastructure of the Lokot Republic was constantly

developing. Only in Lokta, during 1942-1943, a tannery and several felting workshops were completely restored and opened, designed to fully meet the needs of the population of the republic in winter footwear and clothing.

Two power stations were in operation, restored by the Lokotians after their destruction by the Red Army.

Two mechanical workshops were put into operation, where tanks, armored vehicles, guns, and small arms abandoned by the Red Army were repaired. As well as cars and tractors. The forge at the distillery was deployed and transformed into a foundry and blacksmith shops. There was also a wheel, sledge, saddle, cooper, shoe, and furniture workshops. Steam mills, soap, brick, starch, drying, lime factories, numerous dryers, salt furnaces worked in the republic. The large Lopandinsk sugar factory, which, after the destruction of its Red Army, carried out extensive restoration work, began to produce products in full. The total number of created and restored industrial enterprises exceeds 40. And all this in conditions of war and

total shortages. All this was done only at the expense of scarce local resources and the ingenuity and skills of the Russian people.

In the Lokot Republic, the financial system functioned normally, a state bank, financial departments, and regional cash desks were opened. Soviet rubles were in use. The course of these rubles was proportional to the successes or defeats of the Soviet troops at the front. The

Planning and Economic Department of the Administration of the Lokot Republic developed sectoral plans. As a result, an uninterrupted supply of the population with all necessary essential goods was ensured on the territory of the Lokot Republic. And this is not an easy thing in a war. By the beginning of the new

1942-1943 academic year, 345 schools were opened on the territory of the Lokot Republic, including 10 secondary schools, in which 1338 people only had teaching staff, and with technical staff the number of educators reached 3000 people. A total of 43,422 students studied in these schools this academic year. By order of Kaminsky, seven-year education was declared compulsory. In the spring of 1943, Kaminsky set the task of doubling the number of students and one and a half times increasing the number of schools.

Social welfare departments were created and actively worked, through the efforts of which children's (social) homes for orphans were opened, the number of which was constantly increasing. The first orphanage was opened in Sevsk, then in Dmitrovsk, then in Dmitrievsk. Nursing homes were opened in Lokta and Dmitrovsk.

9 hospitals and 37 medical posts were opened. At the beginning of 1943, VTEKs were created and began to work in all regional centers. In a

word, life in the capital of the Lokot Republic was in full swing, such a revival and flourishing of creative and intellectual life, Lokot had never seen such an upsurge in its history, either before the forty-first year, or after the forty-three. The population of the

Lokot Republic reached, according to various estimates, from five hundred eighty-one thousand to one and a half million people only of local residents. And taking into account the numerous refugees who have come here for a good life, up to two million people.

Judicial system of the Special Lokotsky District

The judicial system consisted of three levels.

- lower: volost courts of justices of the peace at each council;
- medium: county courts;
- the highest: the Military Investigative Board of the district, which was engaged only in the terrorist and sabotage activities of Soviet partisans, for which the death penalty was due by hanging or shooting. Persons who helped the partisans were punished with imprisonment for a term of 3 to 10 years to be served in the district prison. For desertion from the RONA, a penalty was established in the form of imprisonment for a period of three years, with a mandatory complete confiscation of property.

Gross violations of discipline, murders motivated by drunkenness entailed the death penalty.

One case was noted when, on the personal order of Kaminsky, an investigation and trial were carried out over two servicemen of the Hungarian corps as part of the German army for

looting and murder. The perpetrators were convicted and publicly executed.

Conclusions? Very simple: the Lokot Republic was sovereign. Her special relationship with the Reich did not mean that the subjects of the Reich allowed to commit crimes on its territory.

National Socialist Party of Russia

From the very beginning, K.P. Voskoboynik and B.V. Kaminsky set a goal - the creation of an all-Russian organization. They hoped that the Lokot Republic would become the core around which all the healthy forces of Russia would unite, rejecting communism and setting themselves the task of creating an independent national state. The head of the Voskoboynik district repeatedly spoke to the German administration with the initiative to extend such self-government to all the occupied territories.

On November 25, 1941, the manifesto of the National Socialist Party of Russia "Vityaz" ("Viking") was published in Lokta. Here is the document in full:

"The National Socialist Party was created underground in the Siberian concentration camps. The short name of the National Socialist Party is "VIKING" (Vityaz). The National Socialist Party assumes responsibility for the fate of Russia. She undertakes to create a government that will provide peace, order and all the conditions necessary for the prosperity of peaceful labor in Russia, to maintain her honor and dignity. In its activities, the National Socialist Party will be guided by the following program: 1. The complete destruction in Russia of the communist and

collective farm system.

2. Free transfer to the peasantry for perpetual, hereditary use of all arable land with the right to lease and exchange plots, but without the right to sell them. (In hand

one citizen can have only one plot.) The size of the plot is about 10 hectares in central Russia.

3. Free endowment for perpetual, hereditary use of every citizen of Russia with an estate, with the right to exchange, but without the right to sell. The size of the plot in central Russia is determined at approximately 1 hectare. 4. Free deployment of private initiative, in

accordance with which private individuals are allowed to freely engage in all crafts, crafts, and build factories and plants. The amount of capital in private ownership is limited to five million gold rubles for each adult citizen.

5. Establishment of a 2-month annual leave for all types of industries in order to use it to work on their own farmstead plots.

NOTE: For harmful vacation duration

is increased to 4 months.

industries

6. Providing all citizens with free forest from state dachas for the construction of dwellings. 7. Fixing forests,

railways, the contents of the bowels of the earth and all the main factories and plants in the ownership of the state. 8. Amnesty for all Komsomol

members. 9. Amnesty for rank-

and-file party members who have not tarnished himself a mockery of the people.

10. Amnesty for all communists, with weapons in their hands participated in the overthrow of the Stalinist regime.

11. Amnesty of the Heroes of the Soviet

Union. 12. Merciless extermination of Jews, former commissioners.

Free labor, private property within the limits established by law, state capitalism, supplemented and corrected by private initiative, and civic prowess will be the basis for building a new state order in Russia. The real program

will be carried out after the end of the war and after the coming of the National Socialist Party to power. Our party is a national party. She remembers and honors the best traditions of the Russian people. She knows that the Vikings-knights, relying on the Russian people, created the Russian state in hoary antiquity. Our country is destroyed and ruined under the rule of the Bolsheviks. The senseless and shameful war caused by the Bolsheviks turned into ruins many thousands of cities and factories in our country.

The People's Socialist Party sends greetings to the courageous German people who have abolished Stalinist serfdom in Russia.

The last two points are curious... The heroes, on whose chests the Knights' and Iron Crosses tinkled, did not receive amnesty from the communists. And as you can see, the Jews "for some reason" were exterminated precisely in the role of commissars .. On the one hand, why are Slavic commissars better? On the other hand, it turns out that Jews are NOT commissars to be exterminated.

Already during December 1941, five cells of the party were created - several dozen party members and several hundred sympathizers in each cell. The committee itself was located in Lokta, under the protection of a police detachment. The German authorities, however, did not give official permission for the creation of the party.

The local newspaper "Voice of the People" was published in the district.

The fate of the Jewish population of the Lokot district

The Jewish population of the Lokot district was completely destroyed. In Suzemka, 223 Jews were shot without trial and in the village of Navlya - 39 (*Altman I.A.* Victims of hatred: the Holocaust in the USSR 1941-1945. M., 2002. P. 258).

RONA

The detachment of the People's Militia of 20 people was first increased to 200 people, and then grew into the Russian Liberation People's Army (RONA). In 1942, the number

RONA was about 12,000 people, and with the "militias" - about 20,000.

By the end of 1942, a year after the birth of the republic, only the regular units of the RONA had 14 rifle battalions, an anti-aircraft battery, an armored division with 8 tanks (1 KB, 2 T-34, 3 BT-7, 2 BT-5) , 2 wedges, 3 armored vehicles and several dozen cars and motorcycles, as well as an elite fighter company and a security platoon under the chief burgomaster of the district: the "commandant's platoon", deployed in 1943 to the Guards battalion. At the beginning of 1943, the number of RONA was 12-15 thousand people, and by the summer - up to 20 thousand people. Basically, among the commanders of regiments and battalions, former junior commanders

of the Red Army with the rank of lieutenants and junior lieutenants prevailed; one could meet among the commanders and former senior sergeants of the Red Army. RONA was sorely lacking command

composition.

In addition to regular units, in each settlement of the Special Lokotsky District there were also detachments of the order police, made up of male residents of this settlement, who were popularly called people's soldiers.

Intensification of the Civil War

Less than two months after the formation of the Lokot Republic, the NKVD began active sabotage work against it. Well-trained and equipped sabotage groups are being transferred to this area, which organize sabotage and punitive operations. According to some reports, the communists especially wanted to destroy Voskoboinik as the founder of the National Socialist Party of Russia. On the night of January 8, 1942, the partisan detachments of the NKVD officer Saburov, having

made a winter throw on 120 sledges, attacked the barracks of the people's militia and the house of the burgomaster. Despite the surprise, the policemen, having lost about 50 people, repulsed Saburov from the technical school building. After reporting on what was happening, Voskoboynikov, having gone out onto the porch of his house, was wounded in the stomach by partisans. Immediately after this, realizing that Voskoboinikov had been killed and

task completed, Saburov ordered the detachments to retreat. German doctors, who urgently arrived from Orel, could not save Voskoboinik.

In December 1942, in the Lokot Republic, an order was issued by the Chief Mayor of the Special Lokot District B.V. Kaminsky "On perpetuating the memory of the fallen heroes on January 8, 1942". In the order, in addition to approving the honorary titles already awarded by the people "named after K.P. Voskoboinik" to the Lokot butter factory and the Lokot drama theatre, the village of Lokot itself was also now officially renamed the city of Voskoboinik. In addition, the order prescribed the construction of a monument on the grave of Voskoboinik and the people's policemen who died in this night battle, and the Lokot district hospital received the honorary title "Hospital named after the fallen heroes on January 8, 1942."

Civil war as it was said

According to the underground Oryol Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, in July 1942, 60 partisan detachments with a total number of 25,240 people operated on the territory of the Oryol Region. According to German data, 12,000 Red partisans were involved directly against the Lokot Republic. The Lokotians themselves believed that the number of red partisans reached 18,500 people.

It was on the territory of the Lokot Republic that partisans practiced terror against the population. Only in the area of the 2nd tank army, where Lokot was located, a number of cases of mass destruction of civilians by partisans were recorded.

On May 1, 1942, the Kokorevsky partisan detachment, led by Chicherin, captured Tarasovka and Shemyakin. During the five days they spent there, the "partisans" brutally tortured and killed 115 people, including many women and children. In the

rear areas of other armies, where the partisan movement was no less developed, this phenomenon was not observed. Apparently, the communists sought to exterminate the Russian people who wanted to live in the Lokot Republic.

There were so many exterminated that in the district were even created orphanages for children whose parents were killed by partisans.

In the autumn of 1942, the number of attacks by the Red partisans averaged from 46 to 60 per month. From 40 to 100 people perished in a month. Kaminsky announced the mobilization of the male population born in 1922-1925. For refusal to mobilize and desertion, they were tried and sentenced. Later, they were shot. B. Kaminsky's order on retaliatory terror against the Red partisans No. 132 dated May 8, 1942 read: "These methods used by them on an unlimited scale force us to respond to their executions and terror with merciless terror of all our people, thirsting for tranquility, peace and free labor" .

The terror of the Lokot Republic against the "red" regions resulted in the burning of 24 villages and 7,300 collective farm households, and the destruction of 767 public and cultural institutions. From the Brasovsky district of the Bryansk region alone, 7 thousand people were driven away to work in Germany. More than 10 thousand people were shot, hanged and tortured to death, c. including 203 people burned alive.

Brother against brother (not figuratively)

The literature describes cases of mass desertion of Soviet partisans and their transition to the side of the armed formations of the Lokot self-government. On the other hand, there were isolated instances of members of Kaminsky's armed formations going over to the partisans (mostly at the end of 1943) (Rolf Michaelis, *Die Brigade Kaminski: Partisanenbekämpfung in Rutland Wfeiprupland - Warschau*. Berlin, 1999).

The largest case of a transition from the RONA to the red partisans is connected, apparently, with the work of the NKVD. The commander of the 2nd regiment of the RONA, Major Tarasov, decided to go over to the Soviet side and attracted the commander of the artillery battalion of the regiment, captain Malakhov, the commander of one of the battalions of the regiment, Moskvichev, and the company commander, captain Provotarov. In order to take the soldiers away, Tarasov had to lie that Kaminsky had fled, and therefore "must" go over to the side of the Soviets. These units left the location of the RONA and attacked the Wehrmacht garrison in the city of Senno.

In order to avoid bloodshed, Bronislav Kaminsky urgently appeared at the headquarters of the 2nd Panzer Army and persuaded the Nazis not to attack

rebellious 2nd regiment of RONA. After repeated requests, the Nazis provided him with a plane. On it, Kaminsky flew unguarded to the location of the headquarters of the 2nd regiment. Seeing Kaminsky, who did not run away at all, all the officers and soldiers at the headquarters declared their loyalty to the brigade commander. Some of those who left nevertheless fled at night to the Reds, but an even more cohesive regiment, cleared of traitors, returned to the RONA (Sergey Veryovkin, Parliamentary Newspaper of June 22, 2006 Lokotskaya Alternative).

This story shows how high was the authority and leadership qualities of SS Brigadeführer Bronislav Kaminsky (**Sokolov B.V.** Occupation. Truth and Myths. M., ACT, 2002). In civil

wars, transitions from each other are fairly common. For example, in the capture of the village of Tikhoretskaya in 1918 against the 39th division of the Red Army, the 1st soldier's battalion was marching, entirely composed of the "captured" Reds. There were no old soldiers among them, but only factory guys, laborers, former Red Guards. It is curious that they all rejoiced in captivity and assured that the Soviets with all the commissar bastards were fed up with them, that they understood where the truth was " (Turkul **A.V.** Drozdovtsy on fire. Pictures of the Civil War 1918-1920 in the literary processing of Ivan Lukash. M. Military Publishing House, 1995. S. 25).

These former Reds fought so well that Drozdovsky himself thanked them for their valiant attack. They were awarded the title of the Samur Infantry Regiment, and they fought until the end of the Civil War. The former

captain of the Red Army I.P. became the chief of staff of the RONA brigade, who received the rank of lieutenant colonel of the RONA.

Shavykin. His brother commanded the red partisan detachment named after Timoshenko and fought against the Lokot

Republic. Even during the Civil War of 1918-1922. this happened infrequently.

Together with the Wehrmacht

In 1942, in the Bryansk region, as part of the Gilza II combat group, the Kaminsky brigade took part in the anti-partisan operation Bird Trill (Vogelssang) under the command of Lieutenant General Baron Werner von und zu Gilza. As part of a battle group

there were a tank regiment of the 5th division, parts of the 216th infantry division, policemen of Kaminsky, parts of the 102nd and 108th Hungarian light divisions - about 6.5 thousand people in total. During the operation, 1,193 partisans were killed, 1,400 were wounded, 498 were captured, "evacuated", that is, taken away to the Lokot Republic, more than 12 thousand inhabitants. The punishers lost 58 people killed and 130 wounded, which indicates the nature of the operation - against the civilian population.

Also, the Kaminsky police, together with other eastern volunteers for the following activities:

"Neighborly Help" (Nachbarhilfe) - mainly the 98th division and the 108th Hungarian light division, the Kaminsky Militia performed auxiliary functions; "Gypsy

Baron" (Zigeunerbaron) - the largest operation involving the XLVII Panzer Corps, 4th, 7th, 292nd Infantry Divisions, 18th Panzer, 10th Motorized and 102nd Hungarian Light Divisions, during which destroyed 207 partisan camps, 1584 partisans were killed and 1568 were taken prisoner; "Free shooter" (Freischutz) - in addition to

the Kaminsky militia, the 5th tank division, the 6th infantry and the 707th took part division;

"Spruce House" (Tannenhauser) - took part in the operation RONA and Eastern Volunteers;

"East" (Osterei) - the operation of the RONA and parts of the Eastern volunteers.

End of the Lokot Republic

From July 5 to August 23, 1943, east and southeast of these places, one of the largest battles in the history of mankind took place - the Battle of Kursk. More than 4 million people, over 69 thousand guns and mortars, more than 13 thousand tanks and self-propelled guns, up to 12 thousand combat aircraft were drawn into this battle from both sides. In the final phase of the Oryol operation, by August 18, the front line of the opposing sides just passed along the eastern tip of the village of Lyuboshch.

After the failure of the summer operation of the German troops in the area of the Kursk-Oryol Bulge "Citadel", a hasty retreat began

German Wehrmacht from Kursk, Orel, Bryansk - from Lokotshchina.

RONA successfully provided cover for the withdrawal of the 2nd Panzer Army of the Wehrmacht and covered the planned evacuation of the Lokot Republic. The first to be evacuated were residents of the Lokot Republic - family members of the RONA military personnel and employees of local government organizations and enterprises. Secondly - military property. In the third place - all comers. Having completed the evacuation, the city administration officials took up arms and stood shoulder to shoulder with the the fourth RONA regiment. Many RONA fighters, from local residents, did not want to evacuate. They decided to stay in their native land and share her death hour. They were hit by a crushing blow from the surging Red Army.

The regiment of volunteers and the local administration defended the city of Sevsk for eight hours, waging bloody street battles, holding back the offensive, while the main forces of the RONA, burdened with tens of thousands of refugees, sought to leave the offensive area. At the same time, the Red partisans hit the RONA. The fate of the fourth

regiment and the volunteers who joined it was decided. In their last battle on the burning ruins of Sevsk, they were almost completely destroyed.

Only those who pretended to be red partisans and joined the Red Army managed to survive. On August 28, 1943,

the defeated and burned Sevsk was taken. The commander of the fourth regiment of the RONA, Major Reitenbach, got red alive. They tied him with a steel cable to a T-34 tank and dragged him through the streets of the burning city until Major Reitenbach turned into a dirty, bloody piece of meat (**Verevkin S.** World War II: torn pages. M. 2006).

After the arrival of the Red Army, the people of the former Lokot Republic reached out to the forests. The strongest resistance detachments were formed in the Mglinsky and Surazhsky districts. The Green Army was formed and operated here, the detachments of which were subordinate to a commander named Razdymakho. Several separate punitive NKVD battalions, reinforced with tanks, guns and armored vehicles, were thrown against the united rebel detachments of the Mglinsky and Surazhsky districts.

Razdymakho himself died in one of the battles when leaving the next encirclement. The remnants of the Green Army were led by two Kozina brothers, one of whom, Nikolai, had previously served in the order police as a senior policeman in the Surazh district. The detachments of the Kozin brothers and the detachments under the command of Ledovkin were the most numerous and dangerous for the communist authorities in the Oryol and Bryansk regions.

In addition to these large associations, many other rebel groups operated on the territory of the former Lokot Republic. In the Trubchevsky region there were many scattered rebel detachments under the command of Zemlyanko, Lunkov, Dudor, Kazan and others. The resistance of the people continued in 1944 and in 1945. Separate pockets of resistance remained on the territory of the former Lokot Republic until 1951. For example, in 1951, during the liquidation of an insurgent detachment (from the

inhabitants of the village of Lagerevka, Komarichsky district), several dozen people were killed and wounded by MGB officers, including the head of the state security department of the district, Captain Kovalev (Felix DUNAEV, participant in the Great Patriotic War, honorary State Security Officer, On the Crimes of Collaborators, Website of the Administration of the Bryansk Region).

The further fate of RONA

RONA and everyone who did not want to stay on Soviet territory (30 thousand people) left in August 1943 together with the Wehrmacht in the city of Lepel, Vitebsk region. There, for a short time, the Lepel Republic broke out, and RONA participated in punitive operations against Soviet partisan detachments until the summer of 1944. SS Brigadeführer B.V. Kaminsky was awarded the Iron Cross First Class for participation in counter guerrilla operations.

From here, the RONA brigade, transformed into the 29th SS Grenadier Division, together with the retreating German troops as part of the SS troops, was transferred to Poland. By order of Himmler, she took part in the suppression of the Warsaw Uprising.

Further, there is a great ambiguity ... According to some sources, the 29th SS Grenadier Division committed such atrocities and looting that even the Nazis were horrified. As a result of cruelty

accompanying the suppression of the uprising, in which the Kaminsky brigade participated, 235 thousand people died, of which 200 thousand people were civilians. During the massacre carried out by his brigade on August 5, 1944, 15,000 civilians were killed in Warsaw.

Kaminsky not only did not stop the looting of the brigade, but encouraged and justified it before the German command. For these crimes, Kaminsky, together with the chief of staff Shavykin, a divisional doctor and a driver, was handed over to a military tribunal. On August 28, 1944, SS Waffen Brigadeführer Bronisław Kaminsky was shot in secrecy by members of the SS Sonderkommando operating in the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) ghetto under the command of Hans Botman. It was announced to his subordinates that he had died at the hands of Polish partisans, in confirmation of which his car riddled with bullets and overturned into a ditch was demonstrated (**Sokolov B.V.** Occupation. Truth and Myths. M., 2002). The new commander of the 29th SS Grenadier Division was an ethnic German - SS Brigadeführer and Major General of the SS troops Christoph Diem. Colonel of the RONA, Waffen-SS Obersturmbannführer Georgy Belay remained his deputy. According to other sources, Kaminsky "got burned"

that his soldiers raped two German girls. Therefore, he was recalled to Litzmannstadt (Łódź). He behaved independently, did not repent, and this became the cause of death. According to third information, SS Obergruppenführer von

der Bach, who led the suppression of the Warsaw Uprising, made sure that Kaminsky was shot: in this way he got rid of an unwanted witness.

Chapter

8 RUSSIAN PART OF THE WEhrmacht

*The cannons spoke in a
bass voice, the military
thunder rumbled, General
Comrade Vlasov asked the German pepper!*

Chastushka November 1941

Nazi civilians

According to Soviet mythology, every Soviet citizen who entered the service of the Germans had to rape women, kill babies, inform on partisans, participate in executions, etc. And there were simply no hundreds of thousands of drivers, sappers, anti-aircraft gunners, artillerymen who fought on the side of Hitler, because there could never be.

But, let's say, the railroads... They had 615,000 workers. Of these, more than 460 thousand are citizens of the USSR. Are they also villains and traitors? Or officials of the city duma, who gave people apartments and repaired water pipes in cities ... Who are they? In September-November 1941, the vast

majority of French and then German cars broke down: they could not stand the Russian roads. Then the German command made a mass requisition of horses, carts and sledges from the population in the occupied areas. And the liberated Soviet prisoners of war were put on carts and sledges as drivers. In the overwhelming majority of cases, these people regularly carried Wehrmacht cargo both under escort and without it. There were at least a million and a half of them.

Hivi

In the autumn of 1941, many German commanders on the Ostfront began, on their own initiative, to take Soviet deserters, released prisoners and volunteers from the local population into auxiliary units or auxiliary positions. They were called at first "our Ivans", simply "Ivans", because there was no official name. Then the protocol Hilfswillige (those who want to help), or abbreviated "hivi" appeared.

They were used as rear guards, drivers, grooms, cooks, storekeepers, loaders, and so on. This experiment produced results that exceeded the Nazis' expectations. In the spring of 1942, at least 200 thousand Khivs served in the rear units of the German army, and by the end of 1942, according to some estimates, there were up to million.

Tens of thousands of Russian prisoners of war were included in the calculations of heavy anti-aircraft guns of caliber 88-122 mm in the air defense system of the Reich, including Berlin. By the way, often Russian crews of German air defense fired from our own captured 85-mm cannons of the 1939 model.

Russian guns kept the western part of the English Channel under control until noon on May 8, 1945. Russian guns helped repulse British aircraft near Dresden. They were highly valued: only Russian captured 85-mm guns reached the "flying fortresses". At the end of 1942, the Khivs made up almost a quarter of

the Wehrmacht personnel on the Eastern Front. During the Battle of Stalingrad, there were almost 52 thousand of them in the 6th Army of Paulus (November 1942). In three German divisions (71st, 76th, 297th Infantry) in Stalingrad, "Russians" (as the Germans called all Soviet citizens) made up about half of the personnel.

Even in such elite divisions of the SS troops as the Life Standard Adolf Hitler, Totenkopf and Reich - in July 1943 (Battle of Kursk), Soviet citizens made up 5-8% of the personnel.

By the way, shortly after the war, the classic of Soviet literature and Nobel Prize winner Mikhail Sholokhov wrote the story "The Fate of a Man", which was published in the USSR in huge numbers and included in the compulsory School curriculum in the USSR. The protagonist of this story - Andrey Sokolov - was a Khiva. However, he was a positive character.

Gil-Rodionov squad

Vladimir Vladimirovich Gil-Rodionov, Lieutenant Colonel of the Red Army, Chief of Staff of the 229th Rifle Division. He was taken prisoner, wounded, unconscious. In the concentration camp he won the confidence of the Nazis, became the camp commandant, and later graduated from the SD intelligence school in Berlin. In the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, Gil-Rodionov created the "Combat Union of Russian Nationalists" (BSRN) from Russian prisoners of war. "Allies" were released from the camps, armed. They walked in Czech uniforms (from stocks seized in 1938) with self-made insignia. Since 1942, Gil's squads operated first on the territory of Poland, then

transferred to Belarus. In 1943 they numbered about 2,000 people. Gil maintained strict discipline in the formation. V.V. Gil-Rodionov believed that the Belarusians were part of the Russians. To the participants and activists of the national movement: he was very

cruel, considering them traitors to the "all-Russian cause." More than once he ordered to shoot innocent people for the "Belarusian

nationalism".

During 1943, the 1st Russian national SS brigade "Druzhina", under the command of SS Obersturmbannführer Vladimir Gil-Rodionov, operated in the area of Glubokoye and Lepel. Here, where in the summer of 1943 several Belarusian villages were burned, and the population, allegedly helping the Belarusian partisans, about 3,000 people, was driven to the area with. Icons, Gil-Rodionov turned to the peasants with a proposal to ask him for pardon in the "literary Russian language". His Belarusian peasants did not know. Then Gil-Rodionov ordered to shoot the "tellers" with machine guns. In August 1943, as a result of an unsuccessful offensive against the partisans, the Druzhina suffered heavy losses. Then Gil established contacts with the partisans and, having

received personal guarantees, along with most of the BSRN, went over to their side. At the same time, he shot his own headquarters and especially the ethnic Germans who worked in it.

Together with the Order of the Red Star, Gil-Rodionov received the rank of colonel of the Red Army, acted against the Wehrmacht in the Lepel region of Belarus. On May 14, 1944, he was seriously wounded and died from his wounds. The squad was disbanded (**Romanko O.V.** Brown shadows in Polesie. Belarus 1941-1945. Moscow, 2008. P. 185).

RNNA

At the end of 1941, the formation of the Russian National People's Army (RNNA) began in Army Group Center. According to the German nomenclature, this formation took place as the "Ostindorf Brigade", named after the city of Ostindorf, where it was stationed. The recruitment of volunteers for the brigade was carried out in prisoner of war camps located in Borisov, Smolensk, Roslavl and Vyazma. On September 1, 1942, V. I. Boyarsky

(former Soviet colonel, division commander) was appointed commander of the RNNA. The unit, by that time numbering 1,500 people, became known as the "Boyarsky brigade". Basically, she fought with the partisans. At the end of 1943, due to frequent cases of going over to the side of the partisans, the formation was disbanded, and part of the battalions were sent to various German rear garrisons.

RNA

In July 1941, the formation of a Russian training battalion, consisting of white emigrants, began as part of Army Group North. B.A. became its organizer and commander. Smyslovsky (Sonderführer-K Abwehr von Regenau). At the end of 1942, Smyslovsky received the rank of lieutenant colonel and was appointed head of the Sondershtab R (Special Headquarters Russia). In addition to 1000 employees, the Sondershtab R included the Special Division R (12 training and reconnaissance battalions), whose task, in addition to reconnaissance and sabotage activities, was to fight partisans. The number of the division was 10 thousand people.

In December 1943, Smyslovsky was arrested on suspicion of "working for the Soviets" and in training an army independent of the Wehrmacht.

Sondershtab R was disbanded.

Six months later, Smyslovsky was acquitted and offered to lead the organization of a partisan war in the Soviet rear, as well as to form the 1st Russian National Division (RID) on the basis of training and reconnaissance battalions. It included personnel from intelligence schools and volunteers from prisoner of war camps. On February 12, 1945, the division was renamed the "Special Purpose Green Army", and on April 4, 1945 - the 1st Russian National Army (RNA).

The idea of brigade commander Bessonov

Kombrig Ivan Georgievich Bessonov (1904-1946), head of the combat training department of the border and internal troops of the NKVD, surrendered in July 1941.

In April 1942, in the camp for senior officers in Hammelsburg (Bavaria), Ivan Bessonov created the Political Center for the Fight against Bolshevism (PCB). Bessonov imagined the future of Russia as follows: "Heavy industry, transport, post and telegraph will be in the hands of the state. Collective farms are liquidated, private ownership of land is introduced, and private initiative is allowed; at the same time, foreign trade should also be under the control of the state. Russia must maintain full territorial, economic and political independence. After the overthrow of Soviet power until the end of the war, a military dictatorship is introduced, carried out by the leaders of the Liberation Forces, and then - general elections.

He proposed to the German command a bold plan: to form a paratrooper unit from several mobile assault squads. Throw them into the area of the continuous location of the corrective labor camps of the NKVD from the Northern Dvina to the middle reaches of the Ob. The paratroopers liquidate the guards of the camps. They will arm and raise prisoners and special settlers in the deep Soviet rear for an anti-Stalin uprising, the area of planned actions was divided into three operational zones: Northern (right bank of the Northern Dvina), Central (Pechora river basin) and Eastern (from the Ob to the Yenisei).

An employee of the NKVD, he knew very well what he was talking about. At that time, about 200 thousand convicts were kept in Komilag, mostly "political", "sitting" under the 58th article.

By the summer of 1943, the VI Directorate of the RSHA on the basis of the SS-Sonderlager Buchenwald prepared for action two air assault groups of 50-55 people each, a group of radio operators of 20-25 people and a women's group of 20 people. It was a group of military doctors and nurses who were in the women's prisoner of war camp in Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland). By that time, the political department of the PCB had prepared a large number of leaflets, appeals, posters and several issues of newspapers with the characteristic titles "Ural Worker", "The Way of the Siberian", as well as program brochures "What to do" and "The USSR and the World Revolution". All this paratroopers had to transport with them as campaign materials. Apparently, it was these campaign materials and plans for the revival of Russia that "prevented" the implementation of the plan most of all. The

Nazis saw that the Russians were ready to fight - but not for the triumph of the ideas of the sweetest Fuhrer, but for their national ideas. That is why, instead of a mass landing, they sent only separate groups of paratroopers. From June 14, 1942 to June 23, 1943, 25 groups were

abandoned, numbering from 3 to 12 people. The paratroopers landed in the form of the NKVD with a large number of weapons. I note that from 1942 to 1944 in the northern camps from the Dvina to the Pechora there was an uprising after an uprising. The prisoners rebelled without any connection with the activities

of Bessonov's people, but this shows that his plan was real. But why did the Nazis need a "completely independent" Russia?

All these compounds were collectively called "Vlasovites", but all they had absolutely nothing to do with General Vlasov.

The path of General Vlasov

Andrey Andreevich Vlasov (1901-1946) ... The personality in the army and throughout the USSR is legendary. Passed all the way - from private to general. The son of a peasant from the village of Lomakino, Nizhny Novgorod

areas. Personal friend of Vasily Blucher, Konstantin Rokossovsky and ... Chiang Kai-shek.

He participated in battles with the White Guards at the very end of 1920. And yet he managed to capture it. Since 1922, he held a variety of positions, command and staff. Tellingly, he joined the CPSU(b) only in 1930. Just before

the war, Andrei Vlasov, then still a colonel, was sent to China as military advisers to Chiang Kai-shek. He was awarded the Order of the Golden Dragon (according to other sources, the White Moon) and a gold watch, which caused the envy of the entire generals of the Red Army. However, Vlasov did not rejoice for long. Upon returning home, at the Alma-Ata customs, the order itself, as well as other generous gifts from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, were confiscated by the NKVD ...

Returning home, Vlasov received general stars and an assignment to the 99th Infantry Division. The division was famous for its low quality, and a year later, in 1940, the division was recognized as the best in the Red Army. She was the first among the units awarded the Order of the Red Banner of War. Immediately after that, Vlasov, on the orders of the People's Commissar of Defense, took command of the 4th mechanized corps of the Kyiv Special Military District. The mechanized corps stood near Lvov.

The corps, headed by a general, was deployed in Lvov and was practically one of the very first units of the Red Army to enter combat operations. Even Soviet historians were forced to admit that the Nazis first received a strong rebuff from the mechanized corps of General Vlasov. The remnants of the corps retreated to Kyiv. Stalin, on the personal recommendation of

N. Khrushchev, ordered General Vlasov to gather the retreating units in Kyiv, form the 37th Army and defend Kyiv.

He defended Kyiv heroically and brilliantly. What caused hatred of other generals: "very smart." Zhukov

insists on surrendering the city. For some reason this order; Vlasov's headquarters received very late, the last. Zhukov's revenge? More than likely. But if up to 600 thousand Red Army soldiers got into the "Kiev cauldron", then "Andrei Vlasov, who did not receive an order to withdraw," is the only one who led out of the encirclement with minimal losses

your army. He took her out for almost a month and immediately went to the hospital with a severe inflammation of the ear.

"Savior of Moscow"

In November 1941, Stalin summoned Vlasov from the hospital and ordered the formation of the 20th Army. Cover Moscow. It was A.A. On

December 5, 1941, Vlasov stopped the 4th Panzer Army of Walter Model near Moscow itself, near the village of Krasnaya Polyana. In a straight line to the Moscow Kremlin remained 27 kilometers. The Nazis, who were already preparing for the parade on Red Square in Moscow, he threw back 100 kilometers. The role of General Vlasov in the defense of the capital is mentioned in the

article "The failure of the German plan to encircle and capture Moscow" in the newspapers Komsomolskaya Pravda, Izvestia and Pravda dated 12/13/1941. In the army, the general is called nothing more than "the savior of Moscow." Chastushka on this occasion, I took out in the epigraph.

Second Shock Army

There is much that is unclear about the fate of the Second Shock Army. It was formed in December 1941 on the Volkhov front to break through the blockade of Leningrad. In January-July 1942, during the Lyuban offensive operation, the 2nd Shock Army of the Volkhov Front was surrounded. This event went down in the history of the Second World War under the name "Volkhov cauldron", and the place where the bloody battles took place is the "valley of death". Then the 2nd shock army was actually recreated. It was already another army under the

same name. And that first 2nd shock army was cursed and tried to be forgotten like a bad dream. In fact, she was deleted from the official Soviet history - she did not fit into the heroic scheme of the Great Patriotic War too much. They never talked about the incredible suffering that soldiers and civilians had to endure, by the will of fate

found themselves in the "Volkhov cauldron".

And then, in 1942, Vlasov was given another "impossible" task. He was supposed to lead the 2nd shock army, hopelessly

blocked in Myasnoy Bor. Some even here see Zhukov's intrigue: he reported to Stalin that "the command of the group needs to strengthen its leadership." Since Vlasov is so heroic, let him strengthen him. Further events are presented

by official propaganda as follows: traitor general A. Vlasov voluntarily surrendered to. captivity. With all the ensuing consequences...

Let's be clear: not voluntarily. And didn't give up. When General Vlasov was with the Nazis, the NKVD and SMERSH, on behalf of Stalin, conducted a thorough investigation of the situation with the 2nd shock army. The results were put on the table to Stalin, who came to the conclusion - to recognize the inconsistency of the accusations leveled against General Vlasov in the death of the 2nd shock army and in his military unpreparedness (Military Historical Journal. 1993. No. 5. P. 31-34) . It is curious ... in order to cover up General Vlasov with black paint, modern falsifiers of history have to be greater Stalinists than citizen I.V. Stalin.

When the fate of the 2nd shock became obvious, Stalin sent a plane for Vlasov. But Andrei Andreevich refused to be evacuated, sending a wounded military doctor on the plane. This woman is still alive today. Eyewitnesses of this incident say that the general threw through his teeth: "What kind of commander throws his army to death." The commanders of the Red Army most often just threw ... How could they love Andrei Andreevich after that?

General Vlasov with a handful of fighters decided to break through to his own ... On the night of July 12, 1942, Vlasov and a handful of soldiers accompanying him reached the Old Believer village of Tukhovezhi. They took refuge in the shed. At night, amateur partisans broke into the barn. According to one version, they were armed local residents led by a

church warden. On the same night, the badly beaten General Andrei Vlasov and the soldiers accompanying him were handed over to regular German troops.

Russian nationalist

A.A. Vlasov was placed in a concentration camp near Vinnitsa, for the senior officers of the Red Army. A lot was written in the Soviet press that Vlasov, they say, was scared, lost control of himself, was ready for any nasty thing to save his life. It is strange that they
The Nazis didn't notice.

In the camp he behaved very independently. One day, the drunken guards of the concentration camp decided to arrange a "parade" of captured Red Army soldiers. It was decided to put Vlasov at the head of the column. The forty-year-old general ... beat the "organizers" of the parade. Physically. Literally "carried" them with kicks. It's hard to say how it would have ended, but then the camp commandant came running to a terrible noise ... The adviser to the German embassy in

Moscow, Hilger, in the protocol of interrogation of the captured General Vlasov dated August 8, 1942, characterized him as follows: "... gives the impression of a strong and direct personality. His judgments are calm and measured." Goebbels met with Vlasov on March 1, 1945, after which he wrote in his diary: "General Vlasov is an extremely intelligent and energetic Russian military leader; he made a very deep impression on me " (Goebbels *J.* Recent records. Smolensk, 1993. P. 57).

And those with whom Vlasov worked are not small
people. Immediate associates general Vlasov were highly
professional military leaders who at various times were awarded high awards from the Soviet government for their professional activities. So, Major General V.F. Malyshev was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the medal "XX Years of the Red Army". Major General F.I. Trukhin - the Order of the Red Banner and the medal "XX Years of the Red Army". Zhilenkov G.N., Secretary of the Rostovsk District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Moscow. - Order of the Red Banner of Labor (Military History Journal, 1993, No. 2, S. 9.12). Colonel Maltsev M.A. (Major General of the ROA) - Commander of the Air

Force of the KONR, was at one time an instructor pilot of the legendary Valery Chkalov (Voice of Crimea. 1944. No. 27. Afterword of the editorial board). And the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the KONR, Colonel Aldan A.G. (Neryanin) received high praise when he graduated from the General Staff Academy in 1939. The then Chief of the General Staff, General of the Army Shaposhnikov called him one of the brilliant officers of the course, the only one who graduated from the Academy with

"Great". It is hard to imagine that they were all cowards who went into the service of the Germans in order to save their own lives.

Vlasov received an offer to oppose Stalin almost immediately. But he's also original. Without making any statements about the USSR, its orders and Stalin personally, he makes it clear that he is ready to start cooperation ... Only for this he needs to see Russia. Talk to people ... In March and April 1943, Vlasov makes two trips: to the Smolensk

and Pskov regions and criticizes ... German politics in front of large audiences. After that, he is convinced that the liberation movement resonates with the people.

For "shameless" speeches, the frightened Nazis send him under house arrest. In April 1943, Field Marshal Keitel issued an order ordering Vlasov to be returned to a prisoner of war camp for his "impudent statements." In case of their repetition, hand over Vlasov to the Gestapo. As Keitel wrote in the order: "The Führer does not want to hear the name of Vlasov under any circumstances, except in connection with operations of a purely propaganda nature, during which the name of Vlasov may be required,

but not his personality.

Vlasov and Paulus

There is something in common between the savior of Moscow, Vlasov, and the hero of the Sitting War, Paulus. Both were so famous that the enemy who captured them was ready to use their very name.

Paulus did not immediately go over to the side of the enemy. But when the field marshal joined the Free Germany committee, the very fact of his entry into the anti-Hitler movement was already a grand propaganda success. The savior of Moscow, Vlasov, and the conqueror of Paris, Paulus, were, as it were, mirror images of each other and diamonds in the propaganda wars of each side.

The Free Germany Committee was created almost like the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. But there is a difference...

Lieutenant General Vlasov stubbornly did not want the enemy to use his name. He sought to create a Russian Liberation Army to fight the Bolsheviks for an independent Russia.

Independent, among others, and from the Nazis. Because of this, the Nazis did not allow him to do this.

Russian Liberation Army (ROA)

It is strange that it was the Russian Liberation Army. Because it arose later than the others.

To begin with, in 1943, the Nazis, on behalf of General Vlasov, called on the soldiers and commanders of the Red Army to go over to the Germans and enroll in the Russian Liberation Army. But they were not going to create it. RONA and

Ostlegions have existed for a long time ... But there is no ROA and no, although it has long been proposed to create it. The only thing that the Nazis allowed was that since 1943 Russians who served in the Wehrmacht wore sleeve patches in the form of the St. Andrew's flag (the naval flag of Tsarist Russia) - a white shield with a diagonal blue cross. Why Andreevsky? But because the Nazis banned the white-blue-red state flag of Russia. RONA in the era of the Lokot Republic violated their rules. At the same time, other foreign volunteers in the Wehrmacht and the SS troops (Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians, Armenians, Croats, Flemings ... anyone) had sleeve patches in the form of national flags.

On the stripes with the St. Andrew's flag there were also the letters ROA, but General Vlasov at that time did not command any of the soldiers with these stripes.

In 1943, Hitler, who was informed of the numerous transitions of the fighters of the "eastern parts" to the side of the Soviets, ordered the transfer of all eastern volunteers to France, Denmark, Norway and Italy, while replacing the national officers with German ones. An order was an order, but this order was not carried out.

When the Allies landed in Normandy, many of the Ostgruppen fighters (up to entire battalions) immediately surrendered. Although some of them fought fiercely against the allies, reasonably believing that if captured they would be handed over to Stalin. The ROA began to be

created only by the middle of 1944. And only because Hitler's idiotic policy led the Third Reich to a complete loss on September 16, 1944
Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler

invites General Vlasov to an audience. After this meeting, Vlasov tells his entourage that Himmler allowed him to form 10 Russian divisions. However, Vlasov soon received a telegram from Himmler, which spoke of the formation of only three divisions. The formation of these ROA divisions began in NOVEMBER 1944 -

six months before the end of the war.

Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia

November 14, 1944 Vlasov proclaims in Prague the manifesto of the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. Its main provisions are: the overthrow of the Stalinist regime and the return to the peoples of the rights they won in the revolution of 1917, the conclusion of an honorable peace with Germany, the creation in Russia of a new free statehood, the "assertion of the national labor system", "the all-round development of international cooperation", "the elimination of forced labor", "liquidation of collective farms", "granting the intelligentsia the right to create freely". What to say? Very reasonable requirements. Any reasonable politician would say

something similar. And what is "treason" here. Motherland"? From Soviet citizens in Germany, the KONR receives hundreds of thousands of applications to join its armed forces. On January 28, 1945, General Vlasov takes command of the Armed Forces of the KONR, which the Germans allowed

at the level of three divisions, one reserve brigade, two aviation squadrons and an officer school, about 50 thousand people in total.

In fact, they managed to form two motorized divisions, a reserve brigade, an engineering battalion and several officer schools with a total number of about 50 thousand fighters. The 1st division of the ROA (aka the

600th panzer-grenadier Russian division) under the command of General Bunyachenko reached combat readiness by mid-February 1945. The division was sent to the front in April 1945. Was there much sense in that?

The 2nd division of the ROA (650th Panzer-Grenadier Russian) began to form in January 1945. She wasn't even at the end of the war.

ready.

Formally, the 15th Cossack corps von Pannwitz and the Russian Security Corps were included in the ROA. But this is a theory, but in fact they never entered the Vlasov army. More precisely - they simply did not have time, there was not enough time. In reality,

the fighting of real Vlasovites (and not those who were attracted to Vlasov by the ears) looked like this: Bunyachenko's divisions gave the order to liquidate the Soviet bridgehead on the Oder, in the Frankfurt-on-Oder region. In the first battle on February 9, several hundred Red Army soldiers went over to Vlasov's side. But the forces are very unequal. After an unsuccessful attack on April 13, 1945, Bunyachenko ordered his units to withdraw. A few days later, the division began a march to the Czech border. On the way, Russians from prisoners and workers joined the division, and by the end of April, when the division reached the border, it was no longer 12 thousand, but 20.

Events in the Czech Republic

On May 5, 1945, the Prague Uprising began. The Czechs radioed the Americans and the Soviets to come to their aid. By agreement of the Western allies with the Kremlin, Czechoslovakia was given to the sphere of the USSR, the Americans did not go to Prague. As for the Soviet troops, they were still too far from Prague - 140-200 km.

As a result, the Czechs turned to Bunyachenko. On the morning of May 6, the 1st division of the ROA entered the battles in Prague, and by the evening of the same day it cleared the city of the SS. She enters into battle with heavily armed SS and Wehrmacht units, captures the airport, where fresh German units arrive, and liberates the city. On May 7, the Vlasovites repelled an attempt by the SS to retake

Prague. In fact, the Nazis were going to blow up Prague, just like they blew up Warsaw

as they retreated. ROA Vlasov was the first to come to the aid of the Czechs, ahead of both the Soviet troops and the Americans. It was she who actually saved the Czechs from the massacre, and Prague from the inevitable transformation into a stone desert. In order for the city to remain intact, more than 300 Vlasovites paid for it with their lives, several times more were injured.

After 1989, a monument to the soldiers and officers of the Vlasov army was erected in Prague

But, helping the Czechs, the Vlasovites lost a few precious days when they could have gone deep into the American zone of occupation. They were squeezed between the battle formations of the 25th Soviet tank corps and the 3rd tank American army. Vlasov is visited by those who only

yesterday begged for help and ask the general... to leave Prague, because the Soviet friends are unhappy. I can imagine the fury of Vlasov's enemies from the top leadership of the Red Army: again the damned upstart got ahead of them!

Vlasov gives the command to withdraw. In the evening, the ROA left Prague, not wanting to meet with Soviet troops. I will note the vile position of the Czechs ... Vlasov was not asked for help by a group of impostors, but by people who carried out the decision of the supreme body of the Czechoslovak Republic. They ask to leave as soon as possible, so as not to quarrel with the USSR.

On May 9, 1945, Bunyachenko's division laid down their arms in a Czech village occupied by the Americans. On May 12, American officers informed Bunyachenko that all Czech territories were being handed over to the Soviets and that the ROA would not be allowed to enter the American zone of occupation.

Many American officers were sympathetic to the Vlasovites, but - military people - they received an order, and they carried out the order. The commander of the 3rd Army, D. Patton, categorically refused to take the Vlasov army into American captivity and advised only to break through to the west in small groups. On May 12, the division was officially disbanded by the last order of Major General S.K. Bunyachenko. A massive unorganized flight of people began; the Americans reported that the "White Russians" were fleeing the Red Army "like animals." The army leadership ordered to open fire on the fleeing Russians, ordered "to detain all white Russians and hand them over to the Red Army." On May 12-14, there was a systematic destruction of the remnants of the division, the execution of

unarmed people who had no place on earth (long live the United States - Stalin's loyal allies! Hooray for American democracy!). Most did not have time to get away from the Red Army. Many were given away by the Americans. It's hard to believe, but there were

cases when ROA soldiers were killed by ... Czechs. Indeed ... the Moor did his job. Of the 20 thousand saviors of Prague, literally a few survived.

To sum up: even though up to 2 million Soviet citizens fought against the USSR on the side of the Wehrmacht, the Vlasovites themselves played the most modest role in this. They participated in only one battle against the Red Army, and that was unsuccessful.

Why did the word "Vlasovites" become a household word? And why did Vlasov become a symbol of "betrayal"? I can give only one explanation: a well-known symbol was needed. And Vlasov knew All.

Very mysterious ending.

So, ROA is disbanded. Everyone is saved as best they can. SMERSH shoots on the spot all the Vlasovites whom they catch. In the units of the Red Army, there is a different attitude towards them, very different. There were cases when the Vlasovites were saved.

Personally, Vlasov and people from his entourage were offered several times by the Americans to change into civilian clothes and run away. He refused. Which is actually

very much in his spirit. There are at least four versions about the capture of Vlasov. Official propaganda said that Vlasov was hiding, covered with a carpet, on the bottom of the command "Willis", in the ROA column. Vlasov, on the other hand, was a pathological coward, so he hid under the carpet ... SMERSH captain Yakushev found him and triumphantly presented

him to his superiors. According to the second version, the general did not hide under the carpet but sat quietly in the "Willis", and he was arrested there.

This is an obvious lie - there was no column of ROA cars. General Vlasov did not ride in the Willis. The third

version: the battalion commander of the 3rd regiment of the ROA P.N. Kuchinsky gave out the location and identified A.A. Vlasov. For this military feat, worthy of a real Soviet man, he was awarded the rank of captain of the Soviet Army and gave him the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st degree.

The fourth version: SMERSH scouts, dressed in full dress with orders, calmly waited on the side of the road when Vlasov's car caught up with them. And Vlasov went straight to them. When the car slowed down, the senior of the group asked Kuchinsky, Vlasov

in front of them? He answered in the affirmative. Then the elder saluted the general and invited him to get out of the car. In general, they met him strangely ... not at all the way cowards and traitors are met.

General Vlasov was dressed in ... the general uniform of the Red Army (old model), with insignia and orders. The stunned lawyer of the tank division asked the general to show the documents ... Which he did, showing the prosecutor the passbook of the commanding staff of the Red Army, the identity card of the Red Army general No. 431 dated 13.02.41. and party card of a member of the CPSU (b) No. 2123998 - all in the name of Andrey Andreyevich Vlasov ...

A gala dinner was immediately organized in the division. , It was attended by many army authorities. No one thought to show any hostility or hostility towards the general. On the same day, General Vlasov was transferred to Moscow on a transport plane. A mysterious story ... Vlasov's

behavior is typical for him ... But it is the Soviet military who behave very strangely. And the question arises: was Vlasov at least in some sense a "traitor"?

Soviet agent?

Yes, yes ... Just such an idea involuntarily arises. And after all, which is typical, Vlasov really was a scout. A spy, if you prefer. In 1937, he was appointed

one of the leaders of the second department of the headquarters of the Leningrad Military District. That is, simply put, he was responsible for the intelligence work of the entire district. Moreover, when the repressions broke out, he did not go to the camps at all, like so many, but was sent to China, as an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek.

And in the role of an adviser, he behaved ... outside the box. With his wife, Chiang Kai-shek himself became in such ... very close, and not only friendly relations. He courted the German diplomats in every possible way, gave them vodka and had long conversations ... presumably, not only about the meaning of life and about women. Vlasov's personal translator in China assured that Colonel Vlasov ordered him to immediately shoot him (Vlasov) at the threat of detention.

Already when Vlasov "committed a betrayal", he was hunted by no less than 42 sabotage groups with a total of 1600 people. And "could not" destroy the rebellious general. Or maybe not "couldn't"? Maybe it's a smokescreen? "This is how we catch Vlasov! We definitely consider him a traitor!" What for? To make the Nazis believe him more? During the organization of

the ROA, a certain Milenty Aleksandrovich Zykov appeared in Vlasov's entourage ... A mysterious and far from transparent person. Journalist, worked for Izvestia, married to the daughter of People's Commissar of Education Bubnov. Following the arrest of his father-in-law, he was also arrested, but was soon released, drafted into the army ... In 1942, Zykov was captured in a considerable position of divisional commiss

They met Vlasov in the Vinnitsa camp, and in the ROA Zykov edited two newspapers. What is even more interesting, he actively contacted the German officers who were preparing an assassination attempt on Hitler. Perhaps this was fatal for him. In June 1944, in the village of Ransdorf, Zykov was called to the telephone. After that, he left the house, got into the car ... As they say, no one has ever seen him again. Shtrik-Shtrikfeld suggests that Zykov was interrogated and killed as one of the petty conspirators. Looking

for Zykov SMERSH. I searched very actively ... but the Zykov criminal case does not exist in nature. Either it never existed, or it was destroyed. Another cover operation? Smoke screen? It is curious that Vlasov

did not care at all about the disappearance of Zykov. Maybe he knew about the existence of a plan for Zykov to go underground? Or a plan to return to the USSR? In the end, what's the difference under what name the "dead man" lived out his days?

Perhaps Vlasov was supposed to meet with the top leadership of the Reich and convey to him ... I would like to know what kind of proposals.

But it didn't work out here ... And we even know what exactly. It turned out that Vlasov was completely uninteresting for Hitler and his entourage. Goebbels met with Vlasov in 1944, when there was no talk of any separate treaty. He turned out to be interesting for the opposition to the "sweetest Fuhrer." Could Vlasov play some

your game? In opposition to Stalin, for example? From what we know about him, it is. Could he be playing a double game? And remain an agent of Stalin, and lead the ROA? Probably, yes ... But sooner or later, you would have to decide. Maybe, "surrendering" in the form of a general of the Red Army, he made a certain choice?

Riddles of "consequence"

And the investigation into the Vlasov case is very strange. If "everything is in full view", then why did it last more than a year? There are no documents about this, but there is oral evidence: they bargained with Andrei Andreyevich for a long time. They demanded: repent, admit mistakes, "surrender" your entourage in the ROA. Then they could return the status of a national hero, the "savior of Moscow", give a marshal, like Govorov and Rokossovsky, with whom Vlasov began. But General Vlasov did not know

how to do this. He knew how to conduct covert operations. Perhaps he knew how to play a double game. But to betray - he could not. He did not abandon either the 4th mechanized corps, or the 37th army, or the 20th. He did not abandon the 2nd shock army, nor the ROA. He did not leave his people this time either.

Oddities of the court

If Vlasov is a scoundrel and a traitor, if all of his neighbor people, then it is logical to judge them with a public, open court.

But the investigation of Vlasov was conducted by SMERSH, in the strictest secrecy. And the trial was held behind closed doors, no one was allowed in. In the

indictment, Andrei Vlasov does not contain the article "Treason to the Motherland". He was accused of terrorism and counter-revolutionary activities. The main material evidence at the trial was leaflets and a film about the Prague Manifesto... That is, "anti-Sovietism" of the purest water. How about betrayal? General Andrei Andreyevich Vlasov was not executed for treason. Moreover, he has never been formally accused of

treason.

When, after the war, they began to “forgive” those who fought against Stalin, the first mass rehabilitation affected precisely the “Vlasovites”. Real ones, that is, soldiers of the ROA. The policemen, the soldiers of the Ostlegions, the Banderites chimed their terms of 10 and 25 years from bell to bell. Many were searched for and found already in the 1970s. Tonka, a machine gunner, was executed in 1979. The trial of the policemen was going on in 1978. And the "Vlasovites" were pardoned immediately after the death of Stalin,

the latter - in 1956. So, food for thought.

The oddities of the execution

On August 2, 1946, an official TASS message was published in all the central newspapers of the USSR: that on August 1, 1946, Lieutenant General of the Red Army Vlasov A.A. and his 11 associates are hanged. Here they are, these eleven: Major General of the Red Army Malyshev V.F., Zhilenkov G.N., Major General of the Red Army Trukhin F.I., Major General of the Red Army Zakutny D.E., Major General of the Red Army Blagoveshchensky I.A., Colonel of the Red Army Meandrov M.A., Colonel of the USSR Air Force Maltsev M.A., Colonel of the Red Army Bunyachenko S.K., Colonel of the Red Army Zverev G.A., Major General of the Red Army Korbukov V.D. and Lieutenant Colonel of the Red Army Shatov N.S. Where the bodies of officers are buried is still

unknown. And here the scandal erupted !!! It turned out that Stalin did not expect the execution of Vlasov at all. SMERSH had to ask the Military Prosecutor's Office and the GRU for written permission for the execution. The head of SMERSH, V. Abakumov, asked for permission. They answered him: "The execution should be postponed until further notice." This letter is still in the archives to this day. Probably, they were waiting for the decision of THE MOST ... But they bypassed the MOST. Vlasov and his entourage were executed without a public trial and even without agreement with other departments. SMERSH overdid it? Summed up departmental squabbling between scouts? In fact, there was an unspoken order, and Stalin only played out indignation? We don't know, and we may never know.

Conclusions about Vlasov

We do not know who General Vlasov was: a collaborator? Stalin's agent? Double agent? Rebellious "field commander"? In any case, he was a Russian

nationalist. And he was a very independent, independent person. Didn't log into the system. None. And he had a lot of enemies, including extremely influential ones. Marshal Zhukov is probably the most terrible of them. Why hasn't he been rehabilitated yet? Counter-revolutionary activity has long

ceased to be a crime. The answer is simple and cynical: yes, because it is not beneficial to the authorities. "Traitor Vlasov" is a long-standing gloomy symbol. Why confess to another crime? Set an unnecessary, uncomfortable example? In addition, it is worth confessing and expect mass hysteria, a lot of indignation, controversy ... It's easier to pretend that nothing happened. And in general, "as you know", the "authorities" do not arrest anyone in vain.

Conclusions about the "Vlasovites"

If the reader so desires, let him consider all those who served in the Wehrmacht and even the Khivs as complete traitors and scoundrels: those who worked in the municipal services during the occupation. And who carried cargo or dug holes for the tank unit. Let

all 4.6 million guys drafted into the Red Army and who surrendered to the Wehrmacht in the summer and autumn of 1941 be vile traitors. If the reader wants

to join Joseph Vissarionovich in his assessment of these people (and thus, probably, in their murder), then I will not object. Let them be vile traitors, and the soldiers of the Red Army - pure gold. I'm not writing a "women's novel" now, but conducting a historical investigation. And my goal is not emotional sobs, but the search for facts. I state the fact - these people were. Millions of people. They had reasons to surrender, reasons to turn their weapons against Stalin and fight in Hitler's army. Your reasons. For them, these reasons were compelling. And I'm not at all sure that they would be interested in my assessments or the assessments of my esteemed readers.

Chapter

9 CIVIL WAR OF THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR

The Second World War became a civil war for each of the peoples of the USSR who licked its fire. Hitler

categorically objected to the creation of allied German troops from Russians. But he easily approved the formation of troops from the Turks and Caucasians. Some historians believe that this pathological hatred of the Fuhrer for the Russians, a large number of whom wanted to fight against the Soviet regime, became one of the reasons for his defeat in the war against the USSR.

Already on December 30, 1941, the High Command ordered the formation of the Turkestan Legion (from volunteers of Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Karakalpaks and Tajiks), the Caucasian Mohammedan Legion (from Azerbaijanis, Dagestanis, Ingush and Chechens), the Georgian Legion (in addition to Georgians - from Ossetians, Abkhazians), Armenian legion. In January 1942, the Volga-Tatar Legion was created. At the same time, legion units, battalions and companies, always were used separately.

Ostgruppen

On December 13, 1942, the German High Command of the Ground Forces established the post of Inspector of the Eastern Forces. (Osttruppen). He was in charge of all military formations created from non-Russian citizens of the USSR. By May 1943, there were 10 regiments in the Eastern troops, of which 6 were Cossack, 2 Kalmyk, 1 Turkestan, 1 Eastern. Another 170 battalions, including 63 Eastern, 30 Turkestan, 21 Cossack, 12 Azerbaijani, 12 Georgian, 10 Ukrainian, 9 Armenian, 5 North Caucasian, 4 Volga Tatar, 4 Estonian. 221 companies, including 104 Eastern, 45 Turkestan, 18 Georgian, 12 Azerbaijani, 11 Armenian, 11 Cossack, 9 Ukrainian, 6 North Caucasian, 4 Volga-Tatar, 2 Latvian, 1 Estonian, 1 Lithuanian.

In total, about 200 thousand citizens of the USSR served in these units in May 1943. At the same time, the Khiva, who served in the divisions of the Wehrmacht, the SS troops, and also served in the auxiliary police units, to the troops Osttruppen did not apply.

A funny detail: regiments, battalions and companies formed from Russians and Belarusians were called "eastern". This name was chosen so as not to annoy Hitler.

Cossacks

Most Russians still consider the Cossacks to be Russians too, only peculiar. The Cossacks themselves think otherwise. When the Russian Empire began to fall apart in 1917, the region of the Great Don Host separated from Russia and became an independent state.

The Cossacks said they did not want to continue the war started by the "Muscovites" and would not fight Germany. And they promised grain. In exchange for supplies, the Germans generously armed the Cossacks - moreover, from Russian armories. They got these warehouses in Ukraine.

The Germans were quite satisfied with such an ally, which separated them from the Bolsheviks, and from the Denikin Volunteer Army, and from the violent Red armies of the Kuban-Black Sea Soviet Republic.

Problems of relations with the whites among the Cossacks arose because the whites considered themselves in alliance with the Entente! And they considered it necessary to continue the war

to a victorious end ... This contradiction stood between the Cossacks and the volunteers until the very autumn of 1918, until the

complete defeat of Germany. The Don Cossacks fought hard and cruelly against the Bolsheviks. In May 1919, they once again joined with the Whites and immediately drove the Bolsheviks. This caused Trotsky to have attacks of truly "zoological" rage. If Sverdlov did not digest the peasantry, then Trotsky just as passionately hated the Cossacks. Trotsky's Order No.

100 of May 25, 1919 demanded: "The nests of dishonest traitors and Cains must be destroyed. The Cains must be exterminated." In relation to whom the Cossacks were dishonest, and whom they betrayed, this is a separate issue. Retreating, the Reds left behind a scorched desert. During the retreat of the Red

The armies exterminated the Cossacks of both sexes. In the same way, for the most part. Exactly because the Cossacks. Exactly how the Nazis exterminated Jews at Babi Yar in Kyiv in 1941. Before the Second World

War, the Cossacks were considered very bad people, belonging to them could lead to an unfulfilled career, refusal to enter a university, and even arrest. During the retreat of the Red Army in 1941, special

detachments broke into the Cossack villages: they shot the entire male population over 12 years old (This action itself showed that the Soviet government continues Trotsky's work and settles scores with the whole people according to all the rules of the Civil War). It also showed that the communists did not trust the Cossacks and expected them to fight on the side of the Wehrmacht. Which is logical. Before the Nazis had time to approach, the old ataman Kulakov, who was considered dead

back in 1919, came out of the underground. Accompanied by hundreds of Cossacks, Kulakov rode triumphantly into Poltava on horseback. Thousands of Cossacks who were in prisoner of war camps voluntarily went to serve against the Soviet regime. General Kestring, who knew Russia well, was appointed ruler of the Caucasus in August 1942. The general said that it seemed to him that he was watching a grandiose historical film.

Some Cossacks associate the atrocities of the communists with Major Kononov defecting to the Nazis on August 22, 1941. Cossack Kononov was a veteran of the Finnish War, holder of the Order of the Red Banner, a graduate of the Frunze Academy and a member of the Bolshevik Party since 1927.

General Schenkendorf allowed him to form a Cossack squadron of defectors and prisoners. On August 30, Kononov visited the camp of prisoners in Mogilev. There, more than four thousand prisoners responded positively to his call to fight against Stalinism. However, only 500 of them (80% Cossacks) were enrolled in the unit. The rest were told to wait. Nothing is known about their fate. Then Kononov visited camps in Bobruisk, Orsha, Smolensk, Propoisk and Gomel, everywhere with the same success

By September 19, 1941, the Cossack regiment consisted of 77 officers and 1,799 fighters (of which 60% were Cossacks). The regiment was called the 120th Cossack. However, in January 1943, the regiment was renamed the 600th Cossack

battalion, although it consisted of two thousand fighters and was expecting the arrival of another thousand in the next month. From this replenishment, the 17th Cossack battalion was created, which fought at the front as part of the 3rd Army.

In April 1942, Hitler officially authorized the creation of Cossack units within the Wehrmacht. He was convinced that the Cossacks were not Slavs, but descendants of the Eastern Goths. As a rule, Wehrmacht officers did not care deeply about the race of the Cossacks, Crimean Tatars or Balkars, but they played by the rules adopted in the Reich. As a rule, the Gestapo and the SS could do nothing with the army.

Photographs of the Yesaul in the form of the Cossack troops of the Wehrmacht, on whose chest the St. George Cross and the Badge of the 1st Kuban (Ice) campaign flaunt, have been preserved. Another photo shows A.G. Shkuro, P.N. Krasnov and Helmut von Pannwitz, commander of the 15th Cossack Cavalry Corps of the SS (**Tsurganov Yu.S.** Unsuccessful revenge. White emigration in World War II. M., 2001. P. 97).

Such a well-known Cossack leader of the times of the Civil War as Grigory Mikhailovich Semyonov quite deliberately walked with the Nazis. He believed (without any Suvorov) that the fight against Bolshevism would be completed in two cases: "a) if the Bolsheviks were torn out of the soil that feeds them, that is, from Russia, and b) if the power of the Red International spread to all states of the world" (Semyonov **G. M.** About myself (memoirs of thought and conclusions), M., ACT, 1999, p. 289). G.M. Semyonov believed that Russian nationalists should consciously go on

the side of Nazi Germany and Japan, and go, as they say, to the end. In particular, the Japanese hatched the idea of creating an "independent" state "Siberia-Go" in Siberia, and Semyonov was already forging personnel for this state under the direct patronage of Japanese intelligence (**Tsurganov Yu.S.** Unsuccessful revenge. White emigration in World War II. M. , 2001, p. 61).

In the summer of 1942, the Nazis occupied almost the entire former region of the Don Cossacks. Immediately a trickle of Cossack volunteers flowed towards them. At first, the Cossacks guarded the captured Red Army soldiers. Then the Cossack squadron was included in the 40th tank corps of the Wehrmacht.

In the summer of 1943, the German High Command formed the 1st Cossack Division under the command of Colonel von Pannwitz. It consisted of 7 regiments - 2 regiments of Don Cossacks, 2

Kuban, 1 Terek, 1 Siberian and 1 mixed reserve. They were equipped and uniformed in German, but differed in sleeve stripes.

In September 1943, the German High Command sent a division to Yugoslavia to fight the partisans. There, by the way, the Russian Guard Corps of 15 thousand soldiers, formed by white emigration, had already fought against the Yugoslav communist partisans. In December 1944, the 1st Cossack Division von Pannwitz

was transformed into the 15th Cossack Corps, consisting of two cavalry divisions - approximately 25 thousand fighters, which was formally introduced into the SS troops. The Cossacks wore a uniform similar to the traditional Cossack. Neither the Cossacks nor the German officers of the Cossack Corps wore SS insignia.

On December 26, 1944, in the region of the Croatian-Hungarian border, the fighters of the 15th Cossack cavalry corps of the SS troops for the first time since 1943 entered into battle with the Soviet

troops. By the end of the war, the strength of the corps (two cavalry divisions, a plastun brigade and corps units) was approximately 35 thousand.

Since 1943, there were also Cossack units of the so-called Cossack Camp, which were deployed in northern Italy in mid-1944 - two Cossack foot divisions and two cavalry regiments. By the end of the war, they had about 18 thousand fighters. In

addition, a number of Cossack units (from squadrons to regiments) were stationed in Belarus, Ukraine and France in 1943-1945. In total, about 250

thousand people who called themselves Cossacks fought on the side of the Nazis in various parts. The Cossacks did not want to remain under the Soviets. From one Kuban with the Nazis in 1943, 20 thousand Cossacks voluntarily departed. From the Don - at least 50 thousand.

The reader, if it is more convenient for him, may consider the Cossacks who served the Nazis as disgusting and ridiculous traitors. As you please! But these Cossacks were. They found themselves in a situation of choice between the Soviet empire of Stalin and the Nazi empire of Hitler. And they made their choice in favor of the Nazi empire.

In general, the Cossacks both in the Kuban and on the Don found themselves in a situation of political split and civil war; Cossacks from the same village, fellow villagers, could well shoot at each other, separated by the front line.

Crimean Tatars

The same situation of civil war developed among the Crimean Tatars. Crimea was a special land for the Nazis - and how warm, a peninsula favorable for life, a continuous resort.

And as a place where the Ostrogoths moved - the Eastern Goths, where their cities

were noisy. At a conference on July 16, 1941, which was attended by Rosenberg, Keitel, Goering, Lampers and Bormann, it was decided to consider the Crimea "imperial land", attach directly to the Reich and Germanize. Rosenberg even suggested renaming Simferopol to Gothenburg, and Sevastopol to Theodorikshafen. There was a plan for the resettlement of Germans from South Tyrol to the Crimea to regulate relations with Italy (thank God, they did not have time to implement it). According to another plan, it was supposed to make the Crimea a hospital for honored SS men.

Plans are plans, and the General Commissariat "Tavrida" under the command of the Nazi from Austria A. Frauenfeld developed a frantic activity to prove that Crimea belonged to Germany.

Of course, the Nazis wanted to come to Crimea as liberators. If the reader wants, let him consider that the Tatars had no reason to meet the Germans as liberators. Only among the Tatars, some people thought completely differently and sought to free themselves from life in the USSR at any cost. The Nazis began

by giving the Tatars self-government - "Muslim committees". The propaganda said that these committees were the direct successors of the "Mohammedan committees" of the Civil War, when in 1918 the Tatars tried to proclaim their state, relying on the German occupation.

Tatars were allowed free passage and travel throughout the peninsula, printing in the Tatar language, theater, the creation of cultural

institutions. However, it was immediately stipulated that "the concessions do not anticipate the decisions that will be made regarding the Tatars after the final victory."

There was, however, an idea to create an independent state of Tatarstan in the Crimea. The inspirer of this policy in Germany was the ambassador to Turkey, von Papen, and on the Turkish side, Generals F. Erden and H. Erkilet. In the autumn of 1941 they visited the Crimea to study German tactics on the Southern Front. In April 1942, Turkish

Premier Saracoglu informed Papen that his government could not officially support Pan-Turkism, but gave permission to non-officials to contact the Germans about this.

The Crimean Tatar emigration in Turkey traveled to Berlin, and then was admitted to the Crimea. They "expressed interest" in establishing an independent Tatar state in Crimea.

Flirting with Turkey ended when the Nazis were convinced that Turkey would not let their troops into the Front East through its territory.

At the same time, the Nazis put pressure on the Tatars, demanding as many volunteers as possible. There was a war, and it was too important to replenish the units melting at the front.

In total, there were, according to various sources, from 8 to 20 thousand Tatar volunteers. Considering the total number of Crimean Tatars, and 8 thousand is a lot.

There is a history associated with the formation of these parts, which is difficult to both confirm and refute. At first, the Nazis forbade the formation of Tatar units. The commandant of the Crimea, General Helmut Weidling, said that they are descendants of the Ostrogoths. A commission of specialists on the "racial question" left Berlin. Specialists received just fine. In the midst of the banquet, General Weidling entered the hall. He took out a pistol and put it to the forehead of the chief "racial specialist." The officers from his retinue did the same with the other members of the commission. After that, Weidling clearly announced that the commission would now set out its conclusion on this very paper that the Tatars were descendants of the Ostrogoths. No, not later... Not tomorrow, but now.

The paper was immediately written and sent to Berlin. Members of the commission were under arrest. They were drunk drunk and fed to slaughter, women were brought to them and delighted their ears with the playing of the orchestra. But they didn't let them go anywhere until they sent permission from Berlin to form the Tatar units of the Wehrmacht.

I believe in this story because I heard about it from the lips of the participants events. But I can't prove its authenticity.

However, the Nazis noted that they did not see much enthusiasm from the Tatar volunteers. Most of them went to the detachments in order to receive weapons and protect their villages from any "dashing people". And they did not rush to the front at all.

The number of Tatar partisans is called differently, but the red partisans were about 3-5 thousand people, and the "green" ones - at least 7-8 thousand. These figures are quite comparable with the number of "volunteers" who served in the auxiliary units of the

Wehrmacht. Some Tatar villages and entire groups of villages opposed the Nazis. 128 Tatar villages were burned by the Nazis as centers of the partisan movement.

The main reason why all Tatars without exception were declared "traitors" and carried collective "guilt" is the confrontation between Russians and Tatars on the Crimean peninsula itself. Most of the Red partisans of the Crimea were Russians. The leaders of the partisans were partly local, partly sent from Moscow, but also all without exception Russian. In July 1942, the leaders of the Crimean partisans

A.N. Mokrousov and A.V. Martynov was sent to S.M. Budyonny a note in which they wrote: "The vast majority of the Crimean Tatars of the mountainous and foothill parts (Crimea. - **A.B.**) went for the Nazis." At the same time, P.K. Ponomarenko, chief of the Central Headquarters of the partisan movement at the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command, was informed that in April 1942, 15,000 Tatar volunteers were trained in Simferopol.

There was another opinion. Former partisans and front-line soldiers in 1957 wrote a collective letter to the Central Committee of the CPSU: "Mokrousov and Martynov, in order to hide their personal helplessness in the fight against the invaders and shift the blame on local residents, repeatedly turned to the command with requests to send combat aircraft

to bombard peaceful Tatar villages and villages of Stilya, Kuchuk Ozenbash and others. At the same time, they gave orders to partisan detachments to burn and wipe out Tatar villages and destroy their innocent inhabitants ” (A. **Nekrich**. Punished peoples. New York, Chronicle, 1978. P. 35).

“Hundreds of Tatar patriots who fled from the invaders and sought to fight against them with weapons in their hands, Mokrousov drove out of the forest, handed over to the Nazis for reprisal.” Emotions?

No, the letter contains very specific facts, the names of many people killed by the red partisans. For example, in the village of Mamut-Mazar, partisans killed the entire population because the Tatars helped the Tatar partisans who blew up a German armored personnel carrier. “... The partisans broke into

the peaceful village of Merkur and opened fire on the windows and doors of the peasants. A barrier was put up to the approaches from Foti-Sala and Urkusta. For more than an hour, the partisans fired from machine guns and threw grenades into the windows of civilians ... In vil. Koush, a group of partisans ... in a drunken state committed a pogrom, not understanding who were their own, who were enemies ... ” (Nekrich **A**. Punished

peoples. New York. Chronicle, 1978. S. 35-36) He wrote about the facts of the burning of Tatar villages by partisans and partisan commander I. Vergasov, who became a writer after the war (**Vergasov I.L.** Crimean notebooks. M.

Soviet Russia, 1971. S. 260-264). Even in the course of events, sober voices were heard. There was, for example, a resolution of the Crimean Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated November 18, 1942 that “... the statement about the allegedly hostile attitude of the majority of the Tatar population of Crimea towards the partisans and that the majority of the Tatars went over to the service of the enemy is unfounded and politically

harmful” (Nekrich **A**. Punished Peoples, New York, Chronicle, 1978, p. 36). Why did the authorities hear some of their servants and not hear what others were saying? Probably, the authorities really did not want to figure it out, to find out who and why became the enemy of the Soviet regime. It was impossible to admit that it was worth leaving the Red Army, and a civil war immediately broke out among the Tatars! Better not to bring up this uncon

To send all the people into exile was the way to “not raise”. In addition, the exile of the Tatars helped to complete the Russification of the Crimea. And then almost the name of each gorge, mountains or tracts testify - this is not Russian land. Not good! On August 21, 1944, an

unpublished Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR (No. 619/3) was issued on renaming the village councils of Crimea. On October 20, 1944, the decision of the Crimean regional committee of the CPSU (b) was adopted: “Rename settlements, rivers and mountains, the names of which are associated with Tatar, Greek and German origin...”. K. Paustovsky, who is

difficult to declare an anti-Soviet element, wrote: “This case of renaming testifies to the absence of elementary culture, disregard for the people, for the country ...” (Paustovsky **K.G.** Collected works in six volumes. T. 5. M., Hudlit, 1968, p. 566). But who listened to him, Paustovsky?

Caucasus

Even at the very beginning of the war, two Chechen emigrants offered their services to the Nazis: the grandson of Imam Shamil, Said Shamil, from the Parisian emigrant organization Prometheus. And Ali Khan Kantemir, publisher of the Kavkaz magazine in Berlin. Both offered their services. The Nazis chose Shamil for his origins, but his program, after discussion, seemed too independent to the Nazis. In the autumn of 1942, Shamil broke off negotiations and left for Turkey. Cantemir agreed to cooperate and, together with the Nazis, developed a political program: “1. The German Empire regards the Caucasian peoples as

friendly. 2. The

German armed forces take upon themselves the protection of the Caucasian peoples and liberate them from the

Bolshevik yoke. 3. Without German help, it is impossible to launch an offensive against Bolshevik, Russian and British imperialism, which have oppressed the peoples of the Caucasus for so long.

4. The national, cultural and economic forces of the Caucasus will develop. Their independent national and cultural

development needs German protection... The Caucasian peoples will use their native language and have their own schools.

5. Self-government under a German guarantee will be granted. 6.

Collective farms are

liquidated. 7. Entrepreneurship and trade receive unlimited freedom.

In the

Ostland department, slogans were developed: "Go over to the Germans and support the German troops, in whose ranks your brothers are already fighting." "Long live the free Caucasians in the alliance and under the protection of the Great German Empire of Adolf Hitler!"

During the occupation of the North Caucasus, forced labor was not introduced here, the military leadership exercised power - after all, the Caucasus remained a zone of military operations. And the Wehrmacht always treated the population of the conquered regions better than any politicized administrations. The commander of the 1st Panzer Corps, von Kleist, by order of December 15, 1942, ordered "... to treat Caucasians as friends", "to achieve the trust of the people" through "exemplary management", and especially "to respect the honor of the women of the

Caucasus." One of the reasons why the peoples of the Caucasus were loyal to the Wehrmacht was the natural fear of Karachays and Balkars before assimilation. In the Karachay region in 1926, there were 2,916 Russians, and 57,801 Karachays. In 1939, there were 70.9 thousand Karachays, but Russians - already 119.8 thousand people.

The number of Karachays who went to serve Hitler is called very different - from 3 thousand to 10 thousand people. In any case, the "Karachai National Committee" was in the confidence of the Nazis and put a lot of effort into the formation of Karachai units in the Wehrmacht. The Balkars even sent a white horse to the Berghof, Hitler's residence, as a gift from the people to their friend. Just do not

imagine a cloudless Nazi Balkarian idyll. In Kabardino-Balkaria, there were 13 partisan detachments with a total number of 12,000 people. During the 5 months of the occupation, punitive people killed 9,000 people, including many children. These circumstances did not in the least prevent

the complete eviction of the Karachais in November 1943. including those who

directly suffered from the Nazis and who took part in the war on the side of the USSR.

Chechnya

In 1939, 380 thousand Chechens, 56.5 thousand Ingush, 258 thousand Russians, 10 thousand Ukrainians and 8.6 thousand Armenians lived in the Chechen Autonomous Republic (ASSR). At the same time, in 1937, only 5,535 Chechens and Ingush worked at enterprises in the city of Grozny (Essays on the history of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, 1917-1970. Volume 3. Grozny, 1972. P. 175). Chechens remained predominantly

the rural population.

Chechnya belonged to the regions of the USSR in which the civil war never really stopped.

Collectivization was carried out in Chechnya, although private land ownership in Chechnya never existed, the concept of "fist" lost its meaning for it.

Among the dissenters shot by the Reds were 150 former Red partisans. However, many of the Red partisans during the Civil War conducted military operations not against Denikin, but against the Cossacks, who took one or another political "coloring". By the beginning of 1938, 490 collective farms were created in Chechnya, uniting 69,400 households. They had three-quarters of all arable land. At

the same time, part of the dwarf collective farms of 20-30 households actually remained teips, they simply "changed their signboard". In other cases, collective farms remained a camouflage, and behind this screen there were private farms up to 19 hectares, and a lot of land that was not accounted for anywhere at all, which "enabled some elements that penetrated the leadership of individual collective farms to violate the law on land, sell it, lease it, have hidden crops" (Filkin **V.I.** Chechen-Ingush party organization during the Great Patriotic War. Grozny, Chechen-Ingush book publishing house, 1960. P. 18).

Add to this that herds of livestock, including horses, which the Soviet government forbade private individuals to own, were in personal ownership. At the same time, 53% of collective farms had no livestock.

Is it any wonder that in 1931-1933 69 terrorist acts were committed against NKVD workers, activists, Soviet and party workers? That in the spring of 1932 an armed uprising broke out in the Nozhay Yurtovsky district? In 1937, Mullah Bersanov in the village of Atagi took an oath on the Koran that people would

not join the collective farm. In the village of Valerik, collective farmers swore on the Koran "to harm collective farm production as much as they can." Periodically, military expeditions of the NKVD were undertaken in the mountains. The pretext was single murders,

which were often not political, but personal.

One of the expeditions at the turn of 1929-1930 was organized because there was a rumor that many kulaks had accumulated in the mountains. The military expedition, which included cadets of the Vladikavkaz infantry school of the middle command staff, a cavalry regiment of Caucasian nationalities, parts of the 28th city rifle division, up to two divisions of the GPU, simply did not find any enemy. Only in the Osinovsky Gorge they found "enemies" numbering 14 people (by the way, I could not establish who these 14 people were - maybe quite random people). Commissioner of the Caucasian National Regiment X-U. D. Mansurov (he rose to the rank of Colonel-General and Hero of the Soviet Union) in the

evening heard a representative of the OGPU dictate a report to Rostov: "Overcoming the fierce resistance of numerous gangs, the expedition

reached..."

In Vladikavkaz, Mansurov told about this to the head of the expedition, the head of the Vladikavkaz infantry school A.D. Kozitsky. He was not surprised and replied that in such cases the OGPU officers always lie, exaggerating the resistance and the number of "enemies". At the next party conference of the North

Caucasian Military District, Mamsurov, a delegate of this conference, told about this story; there was a roar of laughter in the hall. But soon Mamsurov was summoned to Moscow and severely reprimanded for discrediting the organs of the GPU... The paternal policy of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in

Chechnya boiled down to the fact that Yevdokimov, widely known for his cruelty, was made the plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the North Caucasus.

In 1938 Chechnya was hit by mass repressions. 14 out of 1 MTS directors, all heads of district land departments, 22 district committee secretaries "turned out" to be "enemies of the people."

In 1939, a new wave of arrests took place: 33 heads were again repressed. regional land offices. In 1934, the

party organization of Chechnya consisted of 11,966 members, in 1937 6914 remained, and already in 1938 another 822 "enemies" were found, of which 280 were

"Trotskyists". In 1940, 129 chairmen of collective farms, 130 secretaries of village councils, 19 chairmen and 23 secretaries of district

committees were replaced. It can be said that, after all, in many regions of Russia, approximately the same thing was done. Right! But in Chechnya, collectivization, mass repressions, fictitious "operations against the kulaks" (fictitious, fictitious, and 14 people died) - all this was carried out by the Russians. Russians against Chechens. And it was the Chechens who took the oath on the Koran and committed "terrorist acts" against the Russians.

In the USSR, Chechens were not drafted into the army for a long time - they were afraid of their disloyalty. The stereotype of a highlander, who is not only "wild", but also a "traitor to the Motherland" (N.A. **Smirnov**, Russian policy in the Caucasus in

the 16th-19th centuries. M., 1958), dates back to the 19th century. In 1858-1865, after the Caucasian War, up to 5,000 mountaineers moved to Turkey. Their fate was much worse than that of the Crimean Tatars. The Tatars nevertheless adapted, but a third of the Chechens, mostly women and children, were sold into slavery. Half died of starvation and disease along the way. Most of the surviving Chechens returned to the Russian Empire after the war of 1877-1878. The Chechens treat the Turks and Turkey...well, let's put it this way, with caution. Because Turkey incited the Chechens to war with Russia, swore on the Koran that it would help in any way it could ... But it didn't help in any way and actually betrayed. And having used, simply turned away.

But of course, accusing the Chechens of "treason" was easier than delve into their circumstances and generally move their brains.

It was the same in the USSR - it was easier to state in surprise: "Yes, they hate us!" Than to try to understand what caused the persistent hatred. And who, by the way, is this hatred for - the Russian state, the Soviet government or the Russian people?

Chechens began to be drafted in the late 1930s, and several thousand Chechens served in the Red Army. At the

beginning of the war, in 1941, the draft offices rowed everyone, including the elderly and teenagers. But even here a certain strangeness appeared: as if on purpose, they tried to bring people to extremes. Those called up were kept in the barracks, but they were not sent to the front, they were not given weapons and were not fed. Many went home without permission, just to eat. The scale of desertion "for soup" became such that in March 1942 the conscription of Chechens and Ingush into the Red Army was stopped, even before the occupation of Chechnya by the Nazis.

In August 1942, they conducted a voluntary mobilization, in January-February 1943 - the second, in March the third. What is most surprising is that 18,500 people volunteered for the Red Army. This is after an artificially created wave of desertion, after a never-ending war...

The Special Commission of the Transcaucasian Front gave a high assessment to the behavior of the called-up volunteers, noted their "steadfastness, courage and fearlessness". Several hundred Chechens and Ingush were part of the garrison of the Brest Fortress in July-August 1941. All of them would certainly have become Heroes of the Soviet Union, if not for this unfortunate circumstance - they were born Chechens. It was probably not good on their part ... There

was a very weak movement of red partisans in Chechnya - just a few hundred people. But about 25 thousand Chechens fought in the ranks of the Red Army - with a total population of about 400 thousand people. He served the Nazis, no more than

15-20 thousand people fought on their side. Another question is that the Chechens dealt with many Reds, taking advantage of the time of chaos, when one army had not yet arrived, and the other had already left. And during the occupation they killed the most criminal "collectivists" - both Chechens and Russians.

If we compare the proportions of those who fought on the side of the Third Reich and the USSR, it turns out that the Chechens were even "less guilty" than the Crimean Tatars or the Karachays. The Third Reich served a smaller percentage of Chechens than the percentage of Crimean Tatars. In addition, the Chechens showed themselves very well as soldiers of the Red Army.

Apparently, their "bad reputation" in the USSR played a role in the fate of the Chechens. It was too convenient an opportunity to "finally solve" the problem of this inconvenient people. On February 23, 1944,

the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council was read out on the eviction of both Chechens and Ingush for treason, for cooperation with the enemy. You are allowed to bring 20 kg of luggage per family. It took 40,200 wagons to deport the Chechens. What consequences this had for the conduct of hostilities and for the supply of the front is understandable. But the authorities went to these inconveniences to do what they love. Chechens and Ingush were also deported from other regions

USSR, and from the cities. Only in Moscow 2 Chechens survived.

At the same time, just like in the Crimea, a Decree was issued on the renaming of districts and regional centers. Even Elbrus was renamed Ialbuži. Then they carried out a mass resettlement of Russians, Ukrainians, Ossetians, Avars, Dargins to Chechnya.

According to the memoirs of contemporaries, "2000 disobedient people remained in the mountains. They wandered from place to place. They were hunted, they were killed, but they did not give up. The mountains have hidden many of them." About the fate of these "disobedient" and the fate of Russian immigrants there is a good story by A. Pristavkin (**Pristavkin A.** "A golden cloud spent the night ..." L., 1987).

Kalmykia

It can be very instructive to observe completely Soviet intonations in the books of Soviet emigrants written and published in the West. It seems to be written by a staunch anti-communist, the bearer of some other values ... But go ahead: "The situation in Kalmykia after the October Revolution was very difficult, since the Kalmyks found themselves in the center of the White movement, followed by part of the population, primarily from the wealthy strata. The climax was the 1919 uprising led by nationalist elements. After the elimination of the uprising in Kalmykia, economic

political

stabilization

And

began

restoration" (Nekrich **A.** Punished peoples. New York, "Chronicle", 1978. p. 64).

Or: "During the collectivization in Kalmykia, the law was grossly violated and violence was committed." You might think that at least somewhere violence was not committed! In

1920, the Kalmyk Autonomous Region was formed, in 1936 - the ASSR. In 1939, the population of Kalmykia reached 220,000 people, of which 107,000 were Kalmyks. But the coals were still smoldering under the ashes: after all, only 21 years had passed since the atrocities of the Cossacks against the Kalmyks in 1939. Since the time of the

Kalmyk raids - 20 years. In the eyes of the authorities, the Kalmyks were unreliable, until 1927 they were not drafted into the army. According to the Kalmyk historian M.I. Kichikov, about 5 thousand Kalmyks served in the Red Army until 1939

Rumors hostile to the Soviet regime had been circulating long before the Nazis arrived. Gelung (Gelungs - Lamaist clergy) M. Bazirov (A. Nekrich calls him "former Gelung") said that Hitler would win in 1942, otherwise the entire Kalmyk people would die (interestingly, he was almost right, this "former Gelung" !) (**Nekrich A.** Punished peoples. New York, Chronicle, 1978, p. 64).

Others said that non-communists and non-Komsomol members have nothing to fear, the Germans are loyal to them; that a German victory is inevitable and will only bring good things

to the Kalmyks. In August 1941, the secretary of the uluskom reported that a fire broke out at state farm No. 4, and there were eight more fires in the steppe. Accountant Babenko was blamed for the fires - "the fires occurred due to his influence", because he is the son of a landowner and "openly expressed his anti-Soviet sentiments". As you can see, the Russians united with the Kalmyks in the fight against the Soviet regime.

Not all Kalmyks wanted to join the Red Army. They deserted - some with weapons, some without. There was no way back for them - in the USSR they were unequivocally regarded as "traitors", and there was no mercy for them. Deserters and their "gangs" (Nekrich's term) waited for the Nazis, and if they could, they fought the Soviets, wrecking and killing. At the same time, such "gang" "gangs" could number 70, 90 people each - When, for example, the of Bassang Ogdonov. In August 1942, the

Germans entered Kalmykia, and "in the late autumn of 1942, cooperation between the gangs and the occupiers was established" (Nekrich **A.** Punished peoples. New York, Chronicle, 1978, p. 67).

The occupiers turned out to be people, both intelligent and educated - as happened almost every time when the Wehrmacht was not interfered with by ideological idiots from the Goebbels department. Contacts with the Kalmyks were established by Otto Dol (Rudolf Verba, or Vrba) from the Sudetenland. Formerly a cavalry officer in Petliura's army, he was fluent in Russian. Now, as an Abwehr officer, he has been sent to Kalmykia to establish contacts. At the headquarters of the 16th motorized infantry division, stationed

in Kalmykia, there were people who spoke the Kalmyk language: for example, Oberleutnant Haltermann, Baron von Richthofen. The Nazis promised to create a "free Kalmyk state", and many emigrants from these places

entered Kalmykia, mostly Kalmyks, but there are also Russian names. Prince N. Tundutov was presented in Elista as the future head of this Kalmyk state. The slogan of the future government was simple: "We are for everyone to have 100 sheep and 20 cows." In this regard, A. Nekrich speaks condemningly about the "revival of nomadic instincts" (Ibid., p. 69). Apparently, the former communist, and now a fighter for democracy A. Nekrich knows how to not support the

instincts of property among the peasants (in Kalmykia - "nomadic instincts"), and at the same time have lunch every day. Mr Nekrich! Share the recipe!

Joachim Hoffman believes that most Kalmyks collaborated with the Nazis. Patrick von Muller calls a more modest figure - a third. In any case, there were almost no red partisans in Kalmykia,

and the population losses from Nazi operations during the entire occupation did not exceed 2 thousand people. The Nazis easily created the Kalmyk Volunteer Legion from 10 cavalry squadrons,

approximately 1,500 people. According to Hoffman, the number of the legion first reached 2200 people, and by the time they left Kalmykia during the retreat of the Wehrmacht - about 3000 people, and 92 Germans. After leaving Kalmykia, the corps even reached the number of 5,000 people, but after he left Kalmykia, many

In January 1943, the Kalmyk Cavalry Corps (KKK) covered the retreat from the Caucasus. In Ukraine, he committed atrocities with might and main, and Ogdonov was especially distinguished for his cruelty. In Lublin, the Kalmyks robbed so that the Germans began to think about disbanding the KKK, but did not have time. In January 1945, the KKK was defeated by Soviet and Polish troops in the Radom-Kielce region, its remnants were evacuated to Bavaria. Ogdonov participated in sabotage groups in the rear of the Soviet troops, was killed while performing one of the tasks of his command. Along with the KKK, there were

also families of personnel, other people (more than 4 thousand people fled from Elista alone). After the war in Munich, these people created the "Kalmyk Committee for Combating Bolshevism." In Kalmykia itself, the struggle against

the "gangs" continued until the autumn of 1943. On December 27, 1943, the deportation of the entire Kalmyk people and the abolition of the Kalmyk ASSR were announced.

At the same time, by 1943, 23,000 Kalmyks served in the Red Army, of which 2,000 volunteered (an improbably large figure, given the number of people). When at the beginning of 1944 there was an order to withdraw Kalmyk soldiers and officers from the front, there were officers who quickly changed the nationality of their subordinates and left them in the ranks. According to some reports, up to 4,000 Kalmyks fought in the Soviet Army before the end of the war. Several hundred of them were awarded orders and medals, several Heroes of the Soviet Union are known. So here, too, there was not a total

service to the Nazis, but something more complicated was happening - the division of the people according to the principle of political choice. What is interesting - in

Kalmykia, the communists tested the individual behavior of the communists during the occupation! This was not done in Chechnya, which also clearly shows how the attitude towards different peoples of the empire differed.

It turned out: out of 5574 communists, 78 were shot by the Nazis, 125 left with the Germans, 478 remained in place, the rest "changed their place residence".

I will also quote Stalin's statement: "It is worth making a small mistake regarding the small area of the Kalmyks,

which are connected with Tibet and China, and this will have a much worse effect on our work than mistakes in relation to Ukraine ” (Stalin *I.V.* Collected Works in thirteen volumes. Vol. 5. M., 1949. P. 272).

Apparently, Iosif Vissarionovich, on sensible reflection, still did not consider the mass deportations of Kalmyks even a small mistake. Everything is fine.

“Not only a Marxist-Leninist, but also a simply sane person cannot imagine how peoples, including women, children, the elderly, communists and Komsomol members, can be made responsible, bring down mass repressions on them and doom them to destruction and suffering for the hostile actions of individual people and groups of people,” said N.S. Khrushchev at the XX Congress of the CPSU. ***If one could forget, Nikita***

Sergeevich himself organized the famine in Ukraine in 1931-1932 and was among the most cruel and merciless. Forget to ... But how can you forget such a thing?

Chapter

10 "INSIDE" THE OCCUPATION REGIME

*I checked you,
Why are you not
attached? Vaser
from the sky
nettles, Nah hauze
pishov. You attach
morgen And say -
"liebe dih." I won't be at home, Du zorobish com zurih.*

Song of a Kiev woman 1942

occupation regime

The Russian reader has a very poor idea of what actually happened behind the front line. At first, red propaganda lied to him: horned helmets, rolled up sleeves, "trigger, milk, eggs, eat", "atrocities of the Nazi invaders", disgustingly cowardly "traitors" ...

At the same time, living witnesses, for obvious reasons, told mostly what corresponded to the official stereotype. Freethinking was not encouraged. And then the most

contradictory and far from always correct information fell upon the poor Russian. Twisting brains and today reigns unbelievable. In the literature, you can find at least such a pearl: even Russians from among the so-called "German accomplices" were now "under arms" - they were sent to the Vlasov "Russian liberation army" (Kulikov N. Target for the FAA - New York . M ., 2005). In its flagrant senselessness, this phrase can only be compared with Stalin's

delirium about the power of the landowners and capitalists, which Hitler brings to the USSR.

The reality is that in the occupation the citizens of the USSR found themselves in very different conditions. Depending on which Reichskommissariat they

lived in. In the Lokot Republic, they actually ended up in the Russian state without the Bolsheviks. It was then that a trickle of refugees from other territories flowed into the Lokot Republic - both "red", and in which there was direct Nazi rule.

Reichskommissariat "Ostland"

In the Baltic States and in that part of Belarus, which was included in the Reichskommissariat "Ostland", the occupation regime was the most "soft". This territory was supposed to be annexed to the Reich, and the population to be Germanized. The supply of food to the population was at a satisfactory level for wartime. In

the Baltic countries, the system of higher and secondary education was preserved. On September 10, 1941, the Gauleiter of the General District "Belarus" V. Kube issued a directive on the "cultural revival of the region." It provided for the opening of schools for children from 7 to 14 years old.

By the end of 1942 there were 3,485 schools and gymnasiums with almost 350,000 students and about 10,000 teachers. Vocational and secondary specialized educational institutions were created in many cities. There was a teacher's seminary in Molodechno; in Mogilev it was planned to open a medical institute. With the number of doctors and nurses drastically

reduced and medical care again became paid, it was possible to live.

The Nazis introduced strict accounting and registered the inhabitants of all settlements. This measure pursued different goals: to identify all "potential enemies", to ensure the collection of taxes, to conduct an accounting of the labor force, to find out the needs for providing the population with

food. For the entire population, freedom of movement between settlements was limited; a curfew was introduced and strictly observed. Special restrictions on freedom of movement were introduced in the zone under the control of the military administration and in the so-called "partisan zones".

The population, which did not have official documents of the occupying authorities, was actually deprived of all political, legal and social rights. But after all, no one bothered to receive these documents. And having received an "Ausweis" and permission, local residents could visit relatives, use the railway, and go to the countryside for food.

In Crimea, too, the regime was not so tough. The Nazis recognized the Tatars as "descendants of the Ostrogoths." If they had completely exterminated the "non-Tatars" living in Crimea, the Nazis would not have lifted a finger. But the Tatars did not do this, and did not even try.

Army occupation zone "South"

In the military zone of occupation of Army Group South, the administration was military. The population was fed little, secondary schools were closed in April 1942. The commandant of the field commandant's office in the city of Akhtyrka (Sumy region) reported to Berlin on May 19, 1942, that the order was "received with bewilderment" by the Ukrainians, who "are distinguished by a thirst for education," and

therefore do not trust the authorities. In some cities of southern Russia in the zone of military administration (in the Stavropol Territory), gymnasiums were opened in the same period. In the Kuban, only primary schools appeared with paid education, which

was conducted in private apartments. The army needed doctors, military doctors also helped the population. Jewish doctors were destroyed, but the army hampered this decision as much as it could: not out of humanism, but in order to provide themselves with doctors. On December 18, 1941, the head of the rear area of Army Group South ordered the exchange of Jewish doctors for non-Jewish medical prisoners of war held in the camp. The fate of the Jews is clear. But there were not enough Jewish doctors. Already in the spring of 1942, in areas "completely cleared of Jews", there was a catastrophic shortage of surgeons, dentists and other specialists.

In general, everything depended on the will of this army commander. And the Lokot Republic was organized by the military.

Racial "theory" and practice

In literature in Russian, the "instruction" is constantly given, according to which Nazi soldiers were to "kill every Russian" regardless of gender and age. Famously invented, but no one has ever seen this instruction, except for Soviet propagandists. The real instructions of the army authorities are

very respectful, it is recommended not to offend the "locals". It is interesting that it is also recommended not to enter into disputes, into long-winded discussions. Let the peoples of the USSR see in the German an older friend who does not chatter, but acts ... For the members of the NSDAP, the secret instruction also advised that they

should not enter into conversations with the Russians once again and be very careful in these conversations. Russians are good dialecticians, they know how to argue and "have the ability to convince in the most incredible things." The most dangerous people in this respect were declared to be residents of St. Petersburg (*Krypton K.* Siege of Leningrad. New York, Chekhov Publishing House, 1955, pp. 234-235).

The guardians of the "racial theory" protested strongly against the marriages of "Nordic Aryans" and "people of lower races." The practice was determined, firstly, by the laws of the Third Reich ... And according to them, no one could forbid marrying those who were not listed by the "racial laws". Secondly, the fact that the young men found themselves cut off from home for months and years.

As a result, German, Hungarian, Italian soldiers willingly married Slavic brides. Only in Kaluga, where the occupation lasted less than 3 months, 52 girls got married in a church with the "occupiers" quite officially. Party authorities published secret instructions

on the need to watch Germans married to Slavs. The military authorities spoke poorly of such instructions. In general, the Germans quickly adopted swearing and used it quite widely.

Transnistria

The most brutal occupation regime was introduced not by the Germans, but by their Roman allies. Ion Antonescu (1882-1946) came to power in

September 1940, relying on the military and the Romanian version of the "storm troops", the "Iron Guard". Antonescu is given the title of "conducătorul of the new national state" - the Führer, the leader of the nations.

Antonescu abolished civil rights and freedoms, liquidated political parties, abolished the separation of branches of power, introduced government through decree-laws, and open support for anti-Semitism and ultranationalism. One of the main directions of the internal policy of his cabinet is the policy of Romanianization and the cleansing of the nation from foreign elements.

At the request of Germany, he organized the deportation of about 40,000 Romanian Jews to German concentration camps, while their property was confiscated in the amount of about \$ 40 million.

Under an agreement with Romania dated August 19, 1941, she was given the left-bank regions of Moldova, the Odessa region within the pre-war borders, the southern regions of Vinnitsa and the western regions of the Nikolaev regions. "Transnistria" was divided into 13 counties and 65 districts. In Odessa, in the first week of the occupation, residents

were given 900 g of bread, and then - 600 g. In December 1941, food was distributed every other day (200 g of bread and 300 g of millet). Then they didn't feed at all. The health care system is gone.

Ion Antonescu announced on July 8, 1941: "At the risk of being misunderstood by those who hold traditional views, I advocate the forced migration of the entire Jewish population from Bessarabia and Bukovina, which should be thrown out of the country ... I don't care that history will remember us as barbarians : there will be no more favorable moments in history. If necessary, fire machine guns!"

If the Hungarians as occupiers were known for their humanism and calm behavior, then the cruelty of the Romanians horrified even prominent German Nazis.

More than 250 thousand Jews and 27 thousand Gypsies were exterminated in Transnistria. Antonescu planned to deal with the "Ukrainian element", but did not have time. The Russian population of Odessa also exterminated, but did not have time.

Residents of Transnistria at the age of 18-50 had to serve compulsory labor service. According to

By order of the Governor of Transnistria on August 23, 1942, young people from the age of 20 were mobilized into the "labor troops". The working day reached 14-16 hours a day. Fines, corporal punishment, natural and monetary taxes were established everywhere.

On August 23, 1944, when the Soviet-German front approached the borders of Romania, Antonescu was removed from power and arrested by order of King Mihai. The communists handed him over to the Soviet authorities, and in 1946 Antonescu appeared before the so-called "Tribunal of the People" in Bucharest, according to which he and several of his closest associates were shot.

In the last word at the trial, he denied the charges against him and said: "I demand a death sentence for myself, I refuse the petition for pardon." A very consistent person. Just like Quisling. On July 1 he was shot. Before the execution, Antonescu demanded that the soldiers carry out the sentence, and not the gendarmes, as was customary. When he was refused, he shouted: "Canali! Canals! Undoubtedly, the trial was a political action. It is

also certain that Antonescu deserved to be shot. In modern Romania, nationalists and neo-fascists consider him a national hero, brutally murdered by the "Soviet occupiers."

Reichskommissariat "Ukraine"

In Ukraine, the regime was more tolerant than in Transnistria, but much tougher than in Ostland. Reichskommissar Koch verbally sought to "create an industrious people devoted to Germany." But the methods of creating such a people were chosen in a peculiar way.

In Kyiv in 1941, there was virtually no food supply for the population. Later, on cards, and far from regularly, the population was given primarily bread, salt and cereals. Urban residents received a limited food supply according to the "residual principle": first of all, the Wehrmacht, German subjects, Volksdeutsche were supplied, then the rest of the citizens of the USSR. The payment of the most skilled worker - "Aryan" in the Reichskommissariat "Ukraine" on December 1, 1941 was 2.5 rubles per hour. Moreover, the fee was fixed, and it was stipulated that

She is not subject to promotion. Whoever decides to increase it will pay out of his own pocket, and, in addition, will be punished. It was also stipulated that "the distribution of food to the workers is carried out only in the most extreme cases, when they do not have the opportunity to feed themselves."

In the autumn of 1943, Ukrainian workers received from 45 to 80 German marks per month (1 mark was equal to 10 rubles). Salaries were paid irregularly. The occupiers motivated non-payment of wages by the fact that the situation with the receipt of taxes and income from the localities is bad. The "black market" dominated with absolutely fantastic prices. A pound of butter in Kyiv in 1942 cost 200 rubles. A pound of bread - 80 rubles. In Kharkov, a pack of shag cost 150 rubles.

Wages did not pay for any living wage,
The people lived in gardens.

The confiscation of valuable and warm clothes from the townspeople, the requisition of livestock and food from the villagers completed the picture of the actions of the

"liberators". The system of secondary and higher education was abolished. In October 1942, Koch signed an order to close secondary schools and institutes and to send all teachers and students to work in Germany.

In fact, Koch's order of August 31, 1942 on education only in primary schools was not fulfilled. In the Reichskommissariat, not only was the education of high school students, but also the institutes in Vinnitsa and Kyiv were "given the character of universities." Koch cynically wrote that "we are completely indifferent to whether training is organized in Ukraine, from which the German leadership will be able to benefit only after 10 years." However, he himself allowed the opening of

technical and agricultural technical schools and colleges. Education became paid, and therefore, in conditions of hunger and high cost, it was far from accessible to everyone. Classes in primary schools in Ukraine resumed only on February 1, 1942. Analyzing the situation in this Reichskommissariat after the

flight from Ukraine in 1944, Rosenberg's department stated that such actions of the authorities led to the fact that "90% of the population hated

Germans."

"Ostarbeiters"

Since the autumn of 1941, a personnel shortage arose in German industry. The importation of workers into industry and agriculture began. "Workers from

abroad" were clearly divided into three groups: fremdarbeiter ("foreign worker") from Scandinavia, Holland and Italy. In fact, they were equated with the Germans. Militärinternierte, that is,

"military internee." Among the prisoners of war, the lowest category were Polish prisoners of war. They had longer working hours and fewer rights than prisoners of war from France or Belgium. Ostarbeiters ("Eastern workers") constituted the lowest

category of "workers from abroad". They were transferred to private owners or lived in special camps surrounded by barbed wire and guarded. The camps were of two types. Ostarbeiters who arrived in the Third Reich fell into preliminary camps that served

as sorting stations, where representatives of employer companies directly selected future workers. Ford-Werke AG in Cologne and Opel in Rüsselsheim each recruited thousands of people for their needs. In total, more than 200 companies used Ostarbeiter and Zivilarbeiter slave labor, including Daimler-Benz, Deutsche Bank, Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Volkswagen, Hoechst, Dresdner Bank, Krupp, Allianz, BASF, Bayer, BMW and Degussa. Despite the fact that most of the Ostarbeiters were employed in the large military enterprises of the Reich, some got work in small and medium-sized private factories; both small and large businesses were targets of air raids.

The work of the Ostarbeiters was recognized as extremely profitable. Productivity was productive and the was equated to 60-80% of the productivity of a German worker, the productivity of a woman reached 90-100% of the German "equivalent":

1) in private camps built and maintained with the money of large companies such as Heinkel and Opel. The work lasted 12 hours a day, 6 days a week.

2) in special camps guarded by private security structures known as Werkschutz. The work was paid at rates three times

lower than for German workers, the pay was calculated in such a way that it was only enough for meager food, clothing and basic necessities. In many cases, companies did not pay Ostarbeiters and "civilian workers" at all, and thus consistently killed them. Then new ones were brought in.

On the sleeve, "Ostarbeiters" had to wear a special badge "OST" ("East"). They were forbidden to leave the camps and have sexual contact with the Germans.

The total number of "Ostarbeiters" is called differently: from 4 million 979 thousand to "7-8 million" (Verbitsky **G.G.** Ostarbeiters: The history of Russians forcibly taken to work in Germany during World War II. 3rd correction, St. Petersburg ., 2004). From 1/4 of all Ostarbeiter² were taken out of the Reichskommissariat Ukraine.

Soviet prisoners of war were also included in the number of Ostarbeiters: on January 1, 1945, 1,680,287 people. Ostarbeiters made up about a quarter of the entire labor force of the Third Reich.

Initially, many "pecked" on such calls:

“UKRAINIAN MEN AND WOMEN! The
Bolshevik commissars destroyed your factories and jobs
and thus deprived you of your wages and bread. Germany
provides you with an opportunity for a useful and well-paid job.
On January 28, the first transport
train leaves for Germany. During the move you will receive
a good
supply, in addition, in Kyiv, Zdolbuniv and Przemysl - hot
food.

In Germany you will be well provided for and find good
living conditions. The pay will also be good: you will receive
money according to the tariff and labor productivity.

Your families will be taken care of while you work in Germany. Workers and workers of all professions - preferably metalworkers aged 17 to 50, who voluntarily wish to go to Germany, must show up at the LABOR EXCHANGE IN KIEV daily from 8 to 15 hours. We expect Ukrainians to immediately show up for jobs in Germany."

(New Ukrainian word. 11.1.1942)

But soon the news of the inhuman working conditions in Germany penetrated the masses of the population. Again appeals were printed in the spirit: "Germany is calling you! Come to beautiful Germany! 100,000 Ukrainians are already working in a free Germany. What about you?"

But there were no more people who wanted to. Reichskommissar Erich Koch received an order to ensure the influx of 450 thousand new workers a year from the territory of Ukraine by any means. Since the spring of 1942 millions of young people were forced to work in Germany. The Nazis

began to resort to mass capture of people by force, often using mass gatherings of people who came to church services or to sports competitions as a suitable pretext for deportation actions. Entire crowds of people, at gunpoint, walked towards the trucks that delivered them to the emerging echelons, taking them into slavery in the Third Reich. The bulk of the Ostarbeiters were Ukrainians. There were many Russians, Poles, Belarusians (Belarusian Ostarbeiters. The deportation of the population of Belarus for forced labor in Germany. Documents and materials in two books. Book one. 1941-1942. Minsk, 1996). Gypsies, Jews, residents of the Caucasus and Central Asia were not taken. 50% of Ostarbeiters were women, 30% were teenagers under 16 years old. Unbelievable, but true: upon returning to the USSR, many former

Ostarbeiters were subjected to repression and were exiled to Stalin's camps. Some were shot as "traitors" (Polyan **P.M.** Victims of two dictatorships: Ostarbeiters and prisoners of war in the Third Reich and their repatriation. M., 1996). However, of the approximately 7 million stolen in the Reich, about 2 million did not return.

"The atrocities of the Nazi occupiers"

The Nazis sought to destroy entire nations. Under occupation, they were not bound by any traditions or laws. As a result, they destroyed Jews and Gypsies literally by the tens of thousands. In our time, the exact numbers of those killed are often called into question. But, firstly, does it really matter whether 40,000 Jews or 20,000 were killed at Babi Yar? Secondly, the very fact of massacres is too well documented.

Evidence of the sea (*Kuznetsov A.V.* Babi Yar. M.: Zakharov, 2005). True, very often some

occupied were destroyed by the hands of other occupied. Policemen of one nationality were used against another. Up to 90% of Jews in Ukraine were killed by Ukrainians. Operations against partisan areas in Belarus were carried out by the Baltic states and Ukrainians. Revealing the "enemies of the Reich", the occupying

authorities were not bound by any laws and traditions at all. They used almost any kind of torture and sometimes completely brutally dealt with objectionable. There were many wildest cases of lynching and massacres, which were

repaired by individual invaders. And in the zone of warfare, and in the Reichskommissariats of Ostland and Ukraine, the life and fate of any citizen of the USSR could depend on the whim of even an ordinary occupier. But it would be a senseless fiction to reduce the occupation to a series

of senseless "atrocities". Firstly, the number of excesses is indeed very much exaggerated. Secondly, quite justified actions are included among the "atrocities of the Nazi occupiers". For example, in 1943, the Nazis uncovered the activities of a gang that lured and killed people in the Kiev market. A person was lured by offering him things or products for exchange, killed, and pies were made from his meat and sold at the same bazaar.

This story spawned a wave of folklore. It is difficult to find a city in which the narrator's relative did not find a fingernail or a "familiar earring" in a pie. The reality is more modest, other such gangs, except for Kyiv, are not known. But when the Nazis

hanged members of the gang with the inscription on the gallows "cannibals", this can hardly be attributed to the number of "atrocities".

And, thirdly, the monstrous crimes were not committed by the Reich military personnel at all. The most terrible examples of extrajudicial executions and torture pale before the actions of the Croatian Ustashe, Bandera, Latvian Nazis and the "Red Partisans". The destruction of the Poles by Ukrainian nationalists was carried out by more cruel methods than any "actions of intimidation" of the Wehrmacht and the SS. The NKVD exterminated and exiled to Siberia many residents of the Baltic countries.

The blood of tens of thousands of victims of Katyn is on the hands of the Soviet government. In the city of Sambir, the NKVD buried the students of the local gymnasium alive (The author is grateful to Shirokov for reporting this important fact). Extermination of the Jews? But Jewish blood is on the hands of both Ukrainian and Polish patriots, Ukrainian and Latvian

Nazis. And the blood of Polish and Lithuanian patriots is on the hands of Jews who acted as "local agents" of the Red Army and the NKVD.

It was not only the German Nazis who carried out anti-Semitic actions. There was a case when a Jewish family with a five-year-old child was shot near the city of Borisov in a partisan detachment: they were allegedly sent by the Germans (and the five-year-old baby was also sent by the Abwehr?).

In another case, a radio message from the Center came to a partisan battalion in the Mstislavl region: "According to the available accurate data, the Germans are sending Jews from the ghetto to poison wells in places where partisans are concentrated."

So guess what it is. Military confusion, the wildest confusion, a real Nazi provocation? Or a provocation of an anti-Semitic agent introduced to the partisans by the Nazis? Or a deliberate provocation by the Center itself, which does not want to litter the partisan detachments with Jews?

In any case, there was a radiogram, and it did its job. Even a Jew accepted into the Soviet detachment could well expect such a radiogram to arrive, and they would deal with him according to the laws of war.

When the peoples of one country, citizens of one state are at war with each other - what is this if not a civil war?

About the partisan movement

It has already been written that both the Craiova Army and the armed formations of Ukrainian nationalists were actually partisan detachments. The extermination of the Jews led to the fact that there were entire Jewish partisan detachments and "family camps". In the

countryside, Jews who fled to the forests often aroused discontent: both in partisan detachments and in family camps, they "lived off the village, already devastated by the war." "There were separate Russian detachments in Lipichskaya Pushcha, who provided food for family camps from their own products." But because these units are mentioned, they were an exception. Much more often the Jews had to take up arms in order to knock bread out of the rural population. And this partisan "surplus appropriation" caused response actions - both by the Ukrainian peasants themselves, who easily got sawn-off shotguns, and in the form of complaints to "their" partisan detachments.

As for the red partisans, they were not organized by the local population at all. "Most of the partisan detachments were completely formed from the NKVD and the police, without the involvement of local residents." And even when their composition expanded, "their leading core was still made up of operational officers of the NKVD" (Boyarsky *V.I.* Partisans and Army. Minsk, 2001. P. 71). Not only did the Soviets try to

leave the assets of such partisan detachments in the rear of the advancing Nazis. They transferred from the mainland "fighters of destruction battalions, operatives of the NKVD and the police, agents of the state security agencies" (Ibid., p. 76). The scale of the operation is amazing. In

February 1942, the NKVD, together with the party organs, prepared and deployed behind enemy lines 1,798 partisan detachments and 1,533 sabotage groups with a total number of 77,939 people. If we proceed from the fact that in 1941 the total number of partisans in the occupied territories was about 90 thousand people, and the number of partisan detachments - 2 thousand, then it turned out that 90% were trained by the NKVD. They also led them (Ibid., p. 83).

So, in 1941 there were about 10-15 thousand red partisans from the local population. 10 times less than Ukrainian

nationalists and 100 times less than the Khiva and all sorts of pro-Nazi formations.

Moreover, in 1941-1942, the mortality among groups abandoned by the NKVD behind enemy lines was 93%. For

example, in Ukraine, from the beginning of the war until the summer of 1942, the NKVD prepared and left for operations in the rear 2 partisan regiments, 1565 partisan detachments and groups with a total number of 34,979 people, and by June 10, 1942, only 110 groups remained in touch (Boyarsky **V. I.** Partisans and Army, Minsk, 2001).

Not all partisans were destroyed, many of them simply dispersed, or even left to serve the Nazis.

The Putivl partisan detachment and the formation of partisan detachments of the Sumy region Sidor Artemyevich Kovpak (1887-1967) even at the height of the fighting numbered no more than 2 thousand people.

Member of the Civil War of 1917-1922, since 1937 he was the chairman of the Putivl city executive committee of the Sumy region of the Ukrainian SSR. Almost the only one that really organized an effective partisan detachment.

S. Kovpak's detachment in 1941-1942 carried out raids behind enemy lines in the Sumy, Kursk, Oryol and Bryansk regions, in 1942-1943 - a raid from the Bryansk forests on the Right-Bank Ukraine in the Gomel, Pinsk, Volyn, Rivne, Zhytomyr and Kiev regions . At the beginning of 1943, Kovpak, having received no support on the territory of Ukraine, withdrew to Belarus and the Bryansk forest.

The turning point came at the end of 1943. In June, the number of red partisans reached 142 thousand people. In January 1944, there were 122,000 of them in Belarus alone, and more than 12,000 in Ukraine. And by the winter of 1944 - up to 200 thousand (**Sokolov B.** Occupation: truth and myths. M., 2002). At the same time, the fourth part of the partisans was from the former policemen and hiwis.

This is very typical of a civil war: the victorious a side in such wars always grows in number like a snowball.

Chapter

11 THE GREAT PATRIOTIC... FOR WHOM?

*Get up, great country! Get
up for a fight to the death!
With dark fascist power, With
the damned horde!
Let noble rage Boil like a
wave. There is a
people's war, a holy
war.*

"Holy war"

*Hitler's stupid policy turned the nations
USSR in the sworn enemies of today's Germany.*

*Stalin I.V. On the Great Patriotic War. M.,
1949. S. 59*

How are modern wars won?

Already the First World War showed that the huge modern wars are not won by the one who fights smarter and more courageously. The one with the most resources wins. Already on this, the old European idea of war as a contest of mind and courage was broken. The First World War hit the brains, the nerves, the psyche of its participants, mercilessly destroying their ideas about themselves. Germany lost the First

World War because its enemies could rely on the resources of their colonies - that is, almost the entire world. But Germany did not have such colonies. The Brest peace dragged out the war for a year - because a separate peace with pieces of a collapsed Russia, Soviet Russia and Ukraine, gave her the necessary resources, raw materials and food.

Germany began to win the Second World War, having behind its back the colossal resources of a faithful ally - the USSR. As soon as an ally became an enemy, it became completely liquid

with resources. Civil wars are won not even with resources - with ideas. The Nazis did not have a suitable set of ideas, the ideology was lame. They had to, contrary to logic and common sense, turn either Croats, or Italians, or Cossacks, or Crimean Tatars into "Aryans". In general,

nonsense. And the USSR had an ideology that made it possible to expand the number of allies

indefinitely. And he also had almost unlimited resources of Kazakhstan, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

The failure of the "lightning war"

Operation Barbarossa ended in failure. In the first months, the Wehrmacht advanced even more successfully than expected. But still, it was not possible to defeat the USSR in the course of one campaign, before

the cold weather. Why? Firstly, the Wehrmacht itself was not enough. It turned out that the available forces are not enough. The situation was especially difficult with reserves. In fact, the "Eastern Campaign" was to be won by one echelon of troops. Thus, it was established that with the successful development of operations in the theater of military operations, "which expands to the east like a funnel", the German forces "will not be sufficient if it is not possible to inflict a decisive defeat on the Russians to the line Kiev-Minsk-Chudskoye Lake" (Halder **F Military** Diary, Daily Records of the Chief of the General Staff of the Ground Forces, Volume

III, M., 1971). Secondly, geography... Even in the dry and hot summer of 1941, the Nazis were depressed in Russia by distances and bad (in their terms) roads. The Germans, who grew up in a cool climate, were hot in the continental summer. The Nazi soldiers in the newsreels have their uniforms unbuttoned not from negligence, and their sleeves rolled up not from executioner zeal.

They are very hot ... In winter, these same soldiers became cold. Not from a good life and not from natural atrocities, the Nazis began to requisition wa

at the population. It's just that the summer uniform doesn't warm very well even in November, but there was no

delivery. Communications stretched, every kilogram of cargo became gold if it was transported by military echelons across all of Europe, protecting and rescuing it from Bandera and the Home Army.

And the front diverged to the east "like a funnel", demanding more and more contingents of troops. Which were not.

Army groups struck in divergent directions (to Leningrad, Moscow, to the South), and it was increasingly difficult to maintain interaction between them. The Wehrmacht command had to carry out private operations to protect the flanks of the Center group. These were successful operations, but they led to a loss of time and a waste of resources for motorized troops.

Besides - where is it more important to go? To Leningrad or to Rostov? The generals argued, divided small resources. When only one tank group was thrown against the Soviet Southwestern Front, it was no longer able to take the enemy troops into the "boiler", as near Bialystok, Minsk and Kiev.

So everything was hopeless from the very beginning?! Not at all. But to conquer such a huge country, more troops were needed. And for a war in a country with a continental climate, those who were able to, if not love him, then at least calmly endure him, were needed.

The Nazis themselves, for ideological reasons, refused to replenish the army, did not want to increase it two or three times. It was a crazy, suicidal decision. But the most serious

miscalculation: the Nazis underestimated the resource potential of the USSR.

About resources

For any European country, the defeat of the summer of 1941 would have been a complete collapse of the entire political and economic system. This did not happen in the USSR for three reasons:

1) the USSR received supplies from the Anglo-Saxons, that is, it stuck to their colonial empires. 2) The

USSR is its own colony. The Urals, Kazakhstan, the Far East and Siberia are the pantry of everything that is possible. They are already before the war

new industrial areas began to grow, and KATEK, Magnitogorsk, and Kuzbass are comparable in their potential to the Ruhr or Manchester. Did the Nazis

seize territories that contained 70% of the potential of the USSR? So the east! In those places where the Nazis industry to get it. Where they themselves were not going to reach - for example, beyond the Irtysh. The machines of the evacuated plant arrived at the station, they were unloaded directly

into the snow ... energy was supplied ... And immediately the work began. And only then they made at least some kind of roof over the machines.

3) The over-centralization of power and economic resources in the hands of the government allowed the USSR to create new enterprises very quickly. The "feat of the rear" was achieved by monstrous exploitation of people, impossible in any other country except China and the colonies of Britain and Holland.

Nowhere else could it be possible to move the same masses of people to the distance needed by the authorities, to the right place, and force them to do what the authorities needed. We still glorify and poeticize the behavior of 14-year-old workers who went to bed right there, in the workshop, and a few hours later got up again at the machines. But the Chinese coolies and Hindu plantation workers at least tried to revolt. In the USSR, the war wrote off everything, including the monstrous rate of exploitation. And those who protested ended up in the Gulag, and they also worked there in the same way, but involuntarily.

Mobilization resources

By October 1941, only 8% of the personnel of the Red Army remained. It existed only due to the daily replenishment of newly called up recruits and reserves.

The Nazis expected that by the third month of the war they would encounter no more than 40 new divisions of the Red Army. In fact, only in the summer of 1942, 102 new divisions of the Red Army were sent to the front (plus 222 already deployed).

Already near Moscow, in November 1941, the Nazis were faced with a completely new Soviet psychology for them. To a large extent this is

True, there were "other Russians". These were also those who from the very beginning wanted to fight with them. And Russians from completely different parts of the country.

Historical analogy

In the history of Russia, the abundance of resources has affected many times. The colossal expanses of forests and steppes made it possible to quickly restore what had been destroyed and lost. The country was "opened" to the east: to the Trans-Volga, the Urals, Siberia with their almost unlimited opportunities.

In 1571, the Crimean Khan Devlet-Girey attacks Rus', captures Moscow. Tatars are far from being Lithuanians and not Poles! The number of those killed is called differently - from 50 thousand to 500. The colossal difference in estimates proves one thing - no one, as always, did not count. Moscow burned out completely, the city disappeared for some time.

For any other country, this would be the ultimate disaster. Neither London, nor Milan, nor Paris would have recovered for decades, or even would have fallen into disrepair forever. Any state would disappear from the political map as a real power. But in the upper reaches of the Moskva River there is still a lot of uncut forests. Log

cabins are floated down the river on rafts, and in a matter of years the city was restored. The abundance of free land allows you to quickly compensate for losses due to the fact that there is something to feed the nascent children. A few years - and the colossal losses are compensated. Similarly, in the 17th century, the Ukrainian war was won by rearming the army - at the cost of exterminating the Siberian sable. And in the 19th century, Moscow, burned

down by the fire of 1812, was completely rebuilt by 1818. The little mastered, wild east also gave birth to a different psychology. In 1612, Russians from the east of the country, from the Volga region, marched against Russian people from Western Rus', from the Grand

Duchy of Lithuania and Russia. They had a different attitude to life ... As it is now fashionable to say, "a different mentality." The Nazis knew little about history. Very bad analysts. They did not foresee either the enormity of the resource potential of the USSR, or

the appearance of armies with a completely different psychology than those of the inhabitants of the western part of the country.

Those who were originally for Soviet power

One should not think that in 1941 the entire Red Army wanted to flee and surrender without exception. The units that fought in June-September 1941 could not change anything, but they were. About

the brilliant operations under the leadership of A. Vlasov, I have already wrote.

99th Infantry Division Colonel N.I. Dementieva knocked out parts of the Wehrmacht from Przemyśl three times. Only on June 28 did the division move away from the banks of the San River and in perfect order went east.

The 1st anti-tank brigade covered Lutsk and Rivne. 43rd and 34th I tank divisions smashed the enemy near Dubno.

On July 2, the 1st motorized rifle Moscow Proletarian division hit the units of Guderian crossing the Berezina. The Nazis noted that for the first time T-34 tanks appeared in battle. No tanks of the motorized rifle division were originally supposed to be. But the Red Army soldiers found 30 abandoned orphan "thirty-fours" at the Orsha station. And brought them into battle. ... And hundreds of tanks of the 6th and 11th mechanized corps were simply abandoned!

According to the plans of the Nazis, they were to capture the border fortress of Brest by 12 noon on June 22. At 03:15 a hurricane fire was opened on the fortress. At 3.45 the assault began. By 9 o'clock in the morning more than half of the garrison fled. The remaining 3-4 thousand people went on the counterattack. Since that time, an extremely fierce struggle began literally for every meter and for every room.

Major P. Gavrilov, Commissar Fomin and Captain Zubachev led the defense. Senior officers have long fled. Every day the

defenders of the fortress had to fight off 7-8 attacks. The Nazis used light tanks and flamethrowers. On June 29-30, the Nazis launched a continuous two-day assault on the fortress, captured the headquarters of the Citadel, captured up to 400 people, including I.N. Zubacheva and E.M. Fomin. One of the prisoners immediately betrayed Fomin as

commissioner. He was immediately shot. Zubachev subsequently died in a POW camp.

The organized defense of the fortress ended there. Isolated pockets of resistance remained and were crushed within the next week. There were single fighters who gathered in groups and again dispersed in the dungeons of the fortress. Some were able to break out of the fortress and go to the partisans in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Most died or surrendered one by one. The details are little known. The inscriptions on the walls of the fortress have survived to this day. "There were five of us: Sedov, Grutov, Bogolyub, Mikhailov, Selivanov V. We took the first battle on June 22, 1941. We will die, but we will not leave here. June 26, 1941". "We're dying, don't be ashamed." "We will die, but we will not leave the fortress." One of the inscriptions on the wall in the basement of the fortress reads: "I am dying, but I do not give up. Farewell, Motherland.

20.VII.41. There is no signature.

The command of the 45th division of the Wehrmacht did not expect such losses. The divisional report dated June 30, 1941 states: "The division took 7,000 prisoners, including 100 officers. Our losses are 482 killed, including 48 officers, and over 1,000 wounded."

For comparison, during the Polish campaign in 13 days, the same 45th division of the Wehrmacht, having fought 400 kilometers, lost 158 killed and 360 wounded.

All losses of the Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front by June 30, 1941 amounted to 8886 people. That is, the defenders of the Brest Fortress killed more than 5% of them. In July, the

commander of the 45th German Infantry Division, General Schlipper, in his "Report on the occupation of Brest-Litovsk" reported: "The Russians in Brest-Litovsk fought exceptionally stubbornly and persistently. They showed excellent infantry training and proved a remarkable will to resist.

Not only Russians. The Brest Fortress was defended by Red Army soldiers of 30 nationalities. On the first day of defense, the brother of the President of Georgia Shevardnadze, senior sergeant Akaki Amvrosievich Shevardnadze, died.

Major Gavrilov managed to gather around him a group of 12 people, but soon defeated. He himself, wounded, was taken prisoner among

last 23 July. The Nazis gave an ovation to the captured wounded heroes. Gavrilov refused

to cooperate with the Nazis. The Americans released him from Dachau in May 1945. The Reds sent him to their camps.

The 3rd company of the 17th battalion of the Brest fortified region fought until June 30, holding 4 pillboxes. Only after breaking through the walls with heavy land mines, the Nazis took pillboxes.

The defense of the Brest Fortress is just an ideal topic for propaganda. In the 1960s, the scale of a real feat even hypertrophied. But the feat of the heroes of the Brest Fortress was always described without details: several defenders of the Brest Fortress later ended up in Stalin's camps. Only after the death of Stalin, Gavrilov was rehabilitated, on January 3, 1957, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

23 Red Army generals actively collaborated with the Nazis? And 10 captured generals - categorically did not cooperate. Among them is such a well-known person as Dmitry Mikhailovich Karbyshev, an outstanding military engineer and scientist. He was born in 1880 in a military family. He

graduated from the cadet corps, then the Nikolaev Engineering School. A participant in the Russo-Japanese and World War I, he served in the Red Army during the Civil War of 1917-1922 as a military engineer. Then he teaches at the Academy named after M.V. Frunze and the Military Academy of the General Staff. On the account of Professor and Lieutenant General D.M. Karbyshev - about a hundred scientific papers on military engineering.

On August 8, 1941, during the battle, he was seriously shell-shocked and captured. The Nazis considered it a great success to capture such a valuable military specialist. More than once he was offered to go to the service of the Germans, promising the greatest benefits, but Dmitry Karbyshev constantly refused! The imprisonment in

the camps Majdanek, Auschwitz, Mauthausen did not break him either. "My convictions do not fall out along with my teeth from a lack of vitamins in the camp diet," Karbyshev answered all proposals. Dmitry Mikhailovich Karbyshev was killed on the cold

night of February 18, 1945. The living general was doused with water in the cold until

he didn't freeze.

If all the subjects of the USSR went together to serve in the Wehrmacht, then the Second Civil War of 1941-1945 would not have happened in the USSR. But some subjects served in the Wehrmacht, others in the Red Army. Some wrote memos to Hitler with a request to take them into the service and create an alternative Russian government. Others wrote to Stalin, thanked him for their happy life and died with the words "Long live Soviet power." Both of them behaved extremely courageously, not sparing their lives for victory.

Personnel resource of the Soviet government

By 1940, out of 170,000 students who had received their education during the years of the first five-year plan, 152,000 held leadership positions. Of the 370 who graduated from universities in the second five-year plan, 266 thousand (**Vert N.** History of the Soviet State. M., 1995. P. 258). There are already 200-300 thousand potential soldiers and officers, and convinced supporters of the Soviet regime.

In July, 12 divisions of the people's militia were formed in Moscow. Five divisions (2nd, 8th, 29th, 139th, 140th) were disbanded due to losses in October 1941, the rest took part in the battles until the end of the war. In October 1941, 4 more divisions of the people's militia were formed in Moscow. In total, the people's militia of Moscow amounted to over 160 thousand people. In Leningrad, in June - September 1941, 10 divisions and 14 machine gun and artillery battalions (about 135 thousand people) were formed and sent to the front. In total, 200 thousand people joined the militia. (**Belyaev S, Kuznetsov P.** People's militia of Leningrad. L., 1959; Moscow militia [1941-1945]. Brief historical essay. M., 1969) Students and high school students, working youth, university

teachers ... how many of them were sense? But they also delayed the enemy at the cost of their death. It took the Nazis some time to deploy battle formations, kill the militias and move on. And they drove new ones to meet them ... However, they didn't always drive them: they themselves walked. And the draft... Massive draft throughout the country. The

population of the USSR was about 197 million;
people, of which men of military age - 48.5 million people. After the occupation

territory with a population of 60 million people under the control of the Reds left about 130-140 million people, and about 34-37 million potential recruits. The population of the Third Reich was 85 million people, 23 million conscripts. The number of those called up during the four

years of the war amounted to 28,807,150 people. Of those called up, 3,600 thousand were transferred to work at military enterprises and in logistics institutions. 11,794 thousand military personnel

died. Of the 22 million wounded, 21 million recovered! Incidentally, this in itself is evidence of the highest qualifications of Soviet doctors, mostly women!

400,000 died from disease or accidents (not combat losses). For comparison, in the Wehrmacht for 6 years of the war, the same losses amounted to 200 thousand people.

But even at the end of the war, 11,793,800 people were under arms and 1,046,000 were in hospitals. Where are these people from? Mostly from the east of the USSR. Even the most zealous boss could not call on the inhabitants of Ukraine in 1942 and 1943 in the USSR. Under Moscow and under Stalingrad there were divisions formed in the east of the European part of the USSR or in its Asian part. The offensive of the

Wehrmacht near Moscow ran into 40 fresh divisions from Siberia and the Far East. Near Stalingrad, Russians from

the western regions of the country, Cossacks, Ukrainians and Belarusians in Wehrmacht uniforms marched against the Kazakhs, other Turkic peoples and Russians from the Urals and Siberia.

Russians against Russians. But people with different political beliefs, different psychology and worldview. If this is not a civil war, then what is it?

Where did the replenishment come from

People in Russia still love the old Soviet fairy tale: that no country suffered more than the USSR. This psychology of "the poorest Pinocchio in the world" is very dangerous. It has long been known that in order to become an executioner, you must first become aware of yourself as a victim. And

now let's think about it. Armies marched all over Europe and bombs fell. Everywhere. There were no armies in Britain, and this is her happiness. But also in

Bombs fell on Britain. And in the USSR, east of Moscow, the army did not go, and the bombs did not fall. The farthest flight of

enemy aircraft to the east - an attempt to bomb the Syzran bridge - 100 km from Kuibyshev-Samara. As early as July 1941, the Red Army was able to bomb Berlin. And the entire Urals was outside the bombing zone.

60% of the population of the USSR did not know what an enemy soldier looked like: perhaps a prisoner. They did not hear the whistle of bombs, the rumble of explosions, the roar of tank engines. The symbol of the "deaf rear" was the "grain city of Tashkent". But after all, all the cities of the USSR, starting with Perm and Chelyabinsk, were such "Tashkents". The war was 500 km west of Sverdlovsk, 3,000 km from

Novosibirsk, 3,000 km northwest of Tashkent and Alma Ata. Residents of the east of the USSR had no choice. Residents of the Bryansk and Oryol regions did, and some of them chose

the Lokot Republic. And the inhabitants of Siberia could not, with the most ardent desire, choose the Achinsk or Tomsk republics. In addition, psychology ... Residents of the far eastern hinterland, they are accustomed to trust the authorities and follow their orders. Industry was exported to the east, engineers and workers went with it -

those who wanted to serve the Soviet government or, at least, had nothing against it. Universities and that part of the professorship that did not remain went to the east

in occupation.

Hospitals were located to the east. The wounded soldiers were not agents of the Third Reich. Even if they happened to serve in the Wehrmacht or in the RONA, they kept quiet about it. The East of the USSR was a place where no choice

was made or almost no choice was made. The divisions from here were reliable, the soldiers from them deserted and surrendered less often. And when they were captured, they were less likely to cooperate with the Nazis.

Changes in ideology

The revolution of 1917 took place under the slogan of struggle against imperialism. The foreign element in it was exclusively

strong, and in the first two decades of Soviet power, between 1917 and 1937, the Russians were a kind of "humiliated majority". The Russians built the Russian Empire; Russians were strongly suspected of "great power chauvinism" even under Soviet rule. But the Bolsheviks came to power under the slogans of the collapse of the empire!

"Sugar of Brodsky,
Pototsky's Overcoat,
Red Army of the Jew Trotsky" -

so the people

sang. Only after 1937 did Stalin begin to oust "foreigners" from the commanding heights of power, secretly expel Jews, Germans and Poles from their posts, replacing them with ethnic Russians. It was then that ethnic cleansing began, and after the rehabilitation of the Russians, they tried to make the army as Russian as possible

in composition. In the post-war period, it was mostly ethnic Russians who could make a career in the state security or the army - at least they were clearly preferred in all elite branches of the military.

The national coup began even before the war. But during the war it happened much faster. And this gave its results ... The government did not abandon the ideas of communism. They did not remove the slogan of the Zemsharny Republic. But the Russians felt more and more confident in the USSR.

The Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army (RKKA) was conceived as a militia of a conscious proletariat rushing towards the World Revolution. This name was retained until February 25, 1946, after which the Red Army officially became known as the Soviet. The transformation from a class war militia to a national army is complete.

But on January 6, 1943, a radical change took place in the entire system of insignia of the Red Army. Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of January 6, 1943 introduces new insignia for the personnel of the Red Army - shoulder straps. By order of the NPO of the USSR No. 25 of January 15, 1943, the shape and colors of shoulder straps, insignia by rank and emblems of the armed forces and services are approved.

Buttonholes, which have meant so much in the form of clothing since 1919, become only an auxiliary, secondary element of clothing.

The Red Army lost the 1941 campaign miserably. The nascent Soviet Army began to win battles with the Wehrmacht. The divisions marching to the front from the east of the USSR carried the ideology not of the World Revolution, but of defending the fatherland. Nobody tried to re-educate the prisoners on the basis of the class solidarity of the working people. It was the army of the USSR, not the world proletariat.

The Great Patriotic War? Yes... But not for the Russian people, but for the Soviet people. Supporters of the Soviet government won the Civil War 1941-1945. And World War II. In this war, the Russian people were split.

Chapter 12

THE PERSPECTIVE OF A SEPARATE PEACE

So and not so

Suvorov's version has two main postulates. 1) Hitler is not an aggressor, he only preempted the aggressor - Stalin. 2) England had nothing to do with the beginning of the war between Germany and the USSR does not have.

Having received political asylum in Britain, Suvorov is extremely neatly sidesteps any discussion of Britain's role in the events.

So, this is not Hitler the aggressor at all?! Is Stalin the aggressor?! Take your time ... Both theses are not true. Hitler was preparing an attack on the USSR in the same way as the USSR was preparing an attack on Hitler. Both sides are equally aggressive.

And in general, the Second World War was started by two aggressors - Hitler and Stalin, who then quarreled. In addition,

there are good reasons to consider Britain one of the forces that directly provoked the Second World War. Not the Third Reich

declared war on Britain, but Britain declared war on the Third Reich. Britain did not make peace with the Third Reich, despite a number of proposals. Britain played a strange and still not very clear game, playing off its enemies. She even in 1987 had to cover her tracks, killing 93-year-old Hess. Until the very last days, Hitler among his comrades-in-arms admired Stalin, under whose leadership

Germany was defeated, and cursed Churchill, whose armies made an incomparably smaller contribution to this defeat. Perhaps it was precisely because Churchill outplayed him in 1941 and pushed the Third Reich against the Soviet Union, which was the beginning of its collapse?

fiction

Nowadays, theories are even put forward that there was a secret alliance between the Third Reich and the USSR with the aim of invading Britain together.

In this "theory", even the concentration of troops of the Third Reich and the USSR in the area of the common border is explained by the "joining of efforts", preparations for joint landing operations in England.

"The sudden attack of Germany on the USSR on June 22, 1941 is a preventive strike by Germany not on an enemy who was preparing to attack, but on an ally, with whom, coordinating their actions, they were preparing to strike at a third country - England. Moreover, according to an ally, practically unarmed - not having ammunition and fuel in parts, who disarmed (probably also in accordance with the agreement) fortified areas on the old border" (Osokin **A.P.** The Great Secret of the Great Patriotic War: A New Hypothesis of the Beginning of the War. M., 2008) . A book was even published, which states that

on February 20-27, 1942, in the city of Mtsensk, occupied by the Nazis, on Stalin's instructions, a meeting was held between the highest representatives of Soviet and German intelligence on the issue of an immediate truce with the Nazis (similar to the Brest Peace of 1918 (Karpov **V.V. Generalissimo** , in 2 volumes, Kaliningrad: Amber Tale, 2004).

There is no evidence to support these ideas. It's just that the authors really want to fight on the side of Hitler with Britain. But the idea of a separate peace with the Nazis seems to

planned.

Reality

On September 3, 1941, Stalin wrote to Churchill that without the landing of the British in France and without monthly deliveries of 400 aircraft and 500 tanks to the USSR, "the Soviet Union will either be defeated ... or lose for a long time the ability to take active actions on the front of the fight against Nazism" (Ibatullin **T.G. War** and captivity, St. Petersburg, 1999, p. 233). On

September 13, 1941, Stalin even asked Churchill "to land 25-30 divisions in Arkhangelsk or transfer them through Iran to the southern regions of the USSR" (Ibid., p. 239).

Churchill wrote to Roosevelt about this: "we could not get rid of the impression that they might be thinking about a separate peace."

The impression is correct. In the autumn of 1941, Stalin and Beria struggled to build bridges to conclude a separate peace with the Third Reich. The conditions were harsh, extremely difficult. It was supposed to give the Nazis everything that they had already captured - Ukraine, the Baltic states, Belarus, Crimea, the Black Sea region, the Don region. Knowing what we know, the position of the Nazis, who refused, looks strange. However, neither the very idea of a separate peace with the USSR nor its possible conditions have ever been widely discussed. Decisions were made by the narrow top of the Nazi bosses - the ideological supporters of racial theory. If the discussion had taken place, many generals of the Wehrmacht and even part of the party would have spoken in favor of a separate peace. officials.

What could be?

A separate peace between the Third Reich and the USSR could only take place on the basis of the weakening and dismemberment of Russia. Like Vichy France under the command of Pétain. The USSR would lose its southern and western lands, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Probably Kazakhstan. Moscow would become almost a border city. The border is between Moscow and Kaluga. The

USSR would be forbidden to have tanks, aviation, navy, military schools. No more than 10 infantry divisions. The right to form volunteer units of the Wehrmacht. Mandatory supplies of raw materials and food. The rest is complete self-government. With this turn of events, the Second World

War really ends differently. The Wehrmacht will have a rest, having received the necessary "recharge" with raw materials and food, having enriched itself with trophies, having a completely humbled Russia in the rear ... And it will go to Britain in a different way. If the Third Reich and the USSR sign a separate Treaty of

Smolensk on November 1, 1941, then on September 1, 1942, a landing in Britain can be expected. Including on the ships of the Baltic Fleet. The victorious end of the war by the Third Reich. And in the USSR, of course, one must expect an uprising ... or even a series of uprisings.

It is interesting - and with such a turn of events, with the delimitation of Russia between the Third Reich and the USSR, what would the soldiers of the Russian Liberation Army do? Those who have a house in the USSR? Would they return under the communists or would they remain in the occupied territory? But a separate peace did not take place: in the fall of 1941, the Nazis were convinced that they were winning the war. What's a little more... just a little more... Could they have won?

Chapter

13 HOW COULD THE THIRD REICH WIN THE WAR?

Position of the Wehrmacht

What is interesting: the generals many times suggested to Hitler and the party elite to create an alternative government to Stalin in the USSR or one particular Russia. That is, to play the game with Stalin, which he himself played all the time, creating either an Estonian or a Finnish "government". To many

proposals of the generals, Hitler at first replied that he did not need their advice. He wants them to conquer Russia, not liberate it. The release of prisoners, initiated by the decision of the Wehrmacht, on November 13, 1941 was prohibited by the leadership of the Third Reich. Then he stopped responding altogether.

Field Marshal von Bock, commander of the Army Group Center, sent to Berlin a project to create a "Russian liberation army" of 200 thousand people and form a Russian government in Smolensk. His report was returned in November 1941 with Keitel's note: "Such ideas cannot be discussed with the Führer."

But already in December 1941, an Abwehr document appeared with a stunning title: "On the need to turn the Eastern campaign into a civil war." (VIZH. 1994. No. 9) The Wehrmacht

understood that if it wanted to win, it needed both the Khivs and the "Eastern Legions", and as many Russian volunteers as possible. In the same way, the Wehrmacht understood that if the Nazis wanted to conquer Russia, they would "have" to "liberate" it after all.

Many historians believe that the reason for Hitler's defeat was precisely his manic Slavophobia and Russophobia. Indeed, well, who prevented him from pursuing politics in such a way that the Russians would not even follow him ... but against Stalin? No one interfered, except for the idiotic ideology and their own stupid obstinacy. Hitler himself

led to a dose of rat poison. The peoples of Europe - to more complex consequences.

What would be needed

In the autumn of 1941, the Third Reich could conclude a separate peace. That is, in fact, to win the war.

In autumn, the Third Reich could have defeated the USSR. To do this, it was necessary to do the

following... 1) Proclaim the independence of Ukraine, headed by S. Bandera. In exchange - Ukrainian units in the war with the USSR. Government in Lvov. If eastern Ukrainians want a separate state, then another Ukrainian republic with a center in Kyiv. What would it give? At least 600 thousand Ukrainians

on
captured Soviet technology go east, to Moscow.

2) Send all prisoners of war home. Everyone who has a house on this front line. More crowds of volunteers in the Wehrmacht, hundreds of thousands and millions of supporters.

Those who have a house still behind the front line, call on volunteers and create the Russian Liberation Army from them. This is about 3 million more soldiers. 2) Immediately

dissolve the collective farms. 3) Solemnly
promise to dissolve the Gulag and change the legislation immediately after the victory. Accept Bessonov's proposal and land on the largest "islands" of the "Gulag archipelago" large contingents of Russian Wehrmacht troops.

4) Create an alternative Russian government. Let's say in Smolensk or Pskov.

The reality is that by November 1941, the Wehrmacht was unable to fulfill the tasks of the Barbarossa plan. A thinning, tired army was moving in the Moscow direction, completely unprepared for the winter campaign. The idiotic policy of the occupiers has already alienated millions of people from the Reich. And in the USSR, a completely different war began ... Which for a part of the citizens of the USSR of all the peoples inhabiting it was the Great Patriotic War.

The choice was simple: either pursue a real policy, without inventing how the Nordic types capture racially inferior Russia. That

there is finally to admit that the war of the Third Reich and the USSR is a Civil War. That war, which is won not by the movement of tank columns, but by political decisions.

Or it was necessary, regardless of the delusions of the sweetest Fuhrer, to move from blitzkrieg to the most brutal total war ... Against a completely different enemy. Incomparably stronger and better prepared for such a war than the Third Reich.

Chapter

14 THE CIVIL WAR IN GERMANY

*A heap of ruins Europe lay
down, Death hung over
people. Motherland, you
have never been so hated by the World.*

E. Weinert

Germans in captivity

Until July 1, 1941, the Red Army captured 17,285 Wehrmacht soldiers. Until July 1, 1943, there were already 534 thousand (the vast majority of them are in Stalingrad). In 1944 another 80,000 were taken prisoner. In addition to them, another 765 thousand Hungarians, Romanians and Italians were taken

prisoner. Already in 1941, attempts were made to create an "anti-fascist" organization from German prisoners of war. They remained unsuccessful until Stalingrad, while the soldiers and officers of the Wehrmacht had strong faith in the victory of Germany. The defeat of the Nazis in the Battle of Stalingrad led to a revolution in the minds of many prisoners of war. The fate of the prisoners of Stalingrad is tragic. The story with the prisoners of the Red Army of 1941 was repeated: no one simply knew what to do with so many prisoners? In addition, most of them were captured frostbitten and terribly hungry. In addition, all Russian soldiers of the Wehrmacht were considered as "traitors" and destroyed immediately. Only 6,000 prisoners near Stalingrad returned to Germany. But the faith of these 6,000 and everyone else in the

invincibility of the Third Reich was seriously undermined. Many prisoners began to wonder - what kind of Germany will they return to?

Free Germany

On July 12-13, 1943, in the city of Krasnogorsk near Moscow, the founding conference of the National Committee of Free Germany (Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland, or NKFD) was held. In theory, it was supposed to be the political and organizational center of the German communists, or at least the "bourgeois" enemies of Hitler. The leadership of the "committee" included German communists from political emigrants, some war prisoners who had been agitated.

Erich Weinert, a German émigré poet, was elected President of the Committee. The leadership of the committee included 38 people, including A. Ackermann, V. Florin, V. Pick, V. Ulbricht.

The officers of the Third Reich did not go to the "National Committee". Then they created a special organization, especially for officers. On December 11-12, 1943, the "Union of German Officers" was established. (Bund des Deutschen Offiziere, or BDO). It was headed by General of Artillery W. von Seidlitz-Kurzbach. The main goal of the SGO was anti-fascist propaganda in the German armed forces. Many high-ranking Wehrmacht officers joined the SGO. The most famous and prominent of them was Field Marshal F. Paulus, the hero of the attack on the British and French, the capture of Paris. For many, the authority of Paulus was so enormous that some were members of the Union simply because Paulus was in it! As the loss of the war became clear, the German Officers' League recognized the program of the Free Germany Committee and joined it. The goals and objectives of the Free Germany National Committee were

formulated in a manifesto with which it addressed the German troops and the German people. The tasks set in the manifesto were as follows:

- mobilization for the fight against Hitler and his war crimes of all sections of the population, including officers who are aware of the responsibility for the fate of the nation;

- complete elimination of all laws based on racial discrimination and hatred of other peoples, as well as all institutions of the Hitler regime;

- the abolition of all laws of the Hitler regime, based on coercion and directed against freedom and human

dignity;

- restoration and further expansion of the political rights of workers, freedom of speech, press, unions, as well as freedom of conscience and religion; •

- freedom of economic development, trade and crafts; •

- ensuring the right to work and protection of property, legally acquired;

- the return of all property stolen by the National Socialist rulers to its rightful owners; • confiscation of property of war

- criminals, confiscation of military profits; • expansion of trade with other countries; •

- the immediate release of all victims of the Hitler regime and the payment of appropriate compensation to them; • trial of war criminals; • Creation of a new German

- government. According to the

- Committee and the Union of Officers, their

- goal was to create a free Germany. To achieve this goal and for popular consent, the manifesto even promised an amnesty to those supporters of Hitler "who will renounce Hitlerism in time and confirm this with deeds."

The NKSG and the SGO did both a lot and a little ... He carried out propaganda both on the fronts and among the ever-increasing masses of prisoners of war. The committee published the weekly newspaper Free Germany (Freies Deutschland), sent numerous leaflets to German soldiers at the front and prisoners of war in Soviet camps. It should be noted that these leaflets, especially the Ten Questions to Goebbels, were cleverer than Nazi propaganda.

The committee had its own radio station, Free Germany. At the fronts, sound shifters were also used with speeches by General Walther von Seidlitz-Kurzbach, Walter Ulbricht, Anton Ackermann, and Erich Weinert (**Winzer O.** Twelve years of struggle against fascism and war. M., 1956; Willy Wolff: An der Seite der Roten Armee Zum Wirken des Nationalkomitees "Freies Deutschland" an der sowjetisch-deutschen Front 1943 bis 1945. Benin, 1982).

The captured Germans often quoted Erich Weinert's poems about the nine years of Nazi dictatorship in Germany. According to the stories

prisoners, these verses were passed from hand to hand and secretly recited by soldiers in the trenches. On the front

line, members of the committee called on German soldiers and officers to voluntarily surrender. They did not spare themselves, bringing the victory of the State of Workers and Peasants closer. ... And

you can easily imagine how and with what words 99% of Germans in Germany called them. There was no

civil war only in the sense that the USSR did not form special German units that fought as part of the Red Army against the Wehrmacht. Probably too distrustful of ethnic Germans.

In Germany

On June 9, 1945, the Soviet Military Administration in Germany (SVAT, existed until the withdrawal of Soviet troops on August 31, 1994) was formed on the territory of the Soviet zone of occupation. The PC became its first commander-in-chief. Zhukov. After the defeat of

Germany, the committee members returned to their homeland in the Soviet zone of occupation. The occupiers replaced them with Nazi officials.

The Sovietization of Germany was in full swing. Red Banner Germans such as Ulrich Honecker, Walter Ulbricht, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl and other half-forgotten now, but then incredibly active German communists arrived in the Red Army convoy.

The USSR followed the usual path: in December 1947, it created a puppet German People's Congress. The Congress was an agent of Sovietization and at the same time "fought for a united democratic Germany." Few people in Germany were enemies of unity and democracy, but the Germans understood these things very differently. All

German cities in the zone of Soviet occupation were decorated with monuments to Lenin, Stalin, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and other ritually revered entities. The city of Chemnitz and the whole district were named Karl-Marx-Stadt - the district, the first in the GDR in terms of population and the second in terms of industrial importance. A shaft of propaganda fell upon the poor Germans (not enough for them Hitler), the nature of which is visible

already from the title of one film: "Ernst Thalmann - the Fuhrer of his class" (of the working class, of course).

At the same time, the extermination camps were cleared of one contingent and gradually filled with another. As you might guess, many people ended up in these pleasant institutions twice - both under the Nazis and under the communists. And for about the same views. What is very

characteristic is that everyone knows very well about the terrible Nazi camp Buchenwald. ABOUT! The whole world knows what terrible things the Nazis did in this terrible place. The Buchenwald of the Nazis functioned for 12 years, and everyone knows this well! ... True, then, from 1945 to 1954, that is, another nine years, Buchenwald also worked to its fullest, but almost nothing is known about this. Somehow the world community does not want to think anything about these 9 years. For a concentration camp

to work, workers are needed. Why import timber into the taiga and coal into the Donbass? Many of the creepiest types straight from the SS and the Gestapo got the same job - but for a different master.

While Stalin was Sovietizing and the Germans were fleeing to the West, the Americans and the British were uniting their occupation zones. On December 2, 1946, "Bizonia" (bi - that is, two zones together) arose. In 1948, the Allies decided to create a single state of three zones. In

June 1948, the currency reform broke out, then the Marshall Plan ... The German economic miracle began in the three western zones of occupation. If Stalin's

goal really was the creation of a "united democratic Germany", no one prevented him from joining what the allies are doing. But in this case, the USSR would not be the only center around which the unification takes place, and very often it would not be the main link in this process either. On September 20, 1949, the Federal Republic

of Germany was created. On October 7, 1949, the GDR was proclaimed. Both states did not recognize each other's existence until 1973. At least 2 million people fled from the GDR to the FRG - with a total population of the GDR in 1949 of 14 million.

In 1949, on the basis of the local police of the Soviet zone of occupation, the people's police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the GDR was formed.

On February 8, 1950, the Ministry of State Security, known as the Stasi, was created: the German version of the NKVD. In the GDR, the political regime was very tough. In July 1952, at the II Conference of the

Socialist Unity Party of Germany, its general secretary, Walter Ulbricht, proclaimed a course towards "the planned construction of socialism." In reality, there was talk of a consistent Sovietization of the East German system: strengthening the role of the police and state security, forced collectivization, measures against small proprietors and private trade, mass nationalization of enterprises. Instead of 5 historical "lands", 14 districts were introduced. According to the Soviet model, heavy industry developed intensively, which led to a serious shortage of food and consumer

goods. Propaganda blamed "speculators and kulaks" for the lack of goods. Political and anti-church repressions also increased. In particular, two evangelical youth organizations, the Young Community and the Evangelical Student Community, were crushed and

arrested in their entirety. However, Stalin's death in March 1953 suspended the pressure of power and led to the weakening of Soviet occupation control: the Soviet Control Commission was disbanded, replaced by the High Commissioner.

The decisions of the SED caused a popular uprising in June 1953. In Germany, it is called the People's Uprising of 17 June. Already on the 16th, mass strikes and demonstrations began demanding the withdrawal of the occupying troops from Germany, holding free elections, uniting the country, and reducing military spending. The slogans of the demonstrators were: "Down with the government! Down with the People's Police!", "Russians, get out!", "We don't want to be slaves, we want to be free!". There were many slogans directed personally against Walter Ulbricht: "A beard, a belly and glasses are not the will of the people!", "We have no other goal - the Goatbeard must go!" ("Goat-bearded" or "sharp-bearded" Ulbricht was popularly called. He was despised as a liar and informer).

This man, even during his life in the USSR, enjoyed a reputation as an informer. Beria called him "a scoundrel capable of selling his father and mother." After coming to power in Germany, he was extremely unpopular, ridiculed in numerous jokes. Shortly after his death in the GDR, Ulbricht's name began to be deleted from the history books. Border signs and structures on the borders of the Soviet and

western sectors of the city were destroyed. The crowd smashed the police stations, the buildings of the party and state bodies and newsstands that sold the communist press. Participants in the unrest destroyed the symbols of communist power - flags, posters, portraits. The police barracks were besieged; the rebels also attempted to free prisoners from prison. The city actually ended up in the hands of the rebels. The unrest spread to the whole of East Germany, to no less than 701 German settlements. The GDR authorities estimated the number of participants in the

movement at 300,000. In the West, it was said about 500 thousand, about the total number of participants in the demonstrations - 3-4 million out of 18 million people and 5.5 million workers in the GDR.

The House of Ministries was destroyed; from there, the crowd moved to the Friedrichstadtpalast theater, where a meeting of the SED activists was taking place. The party leadership, together with Ulbricht, hastily evacuated under the protection of the Soviet troops to Karlshorst.

Soviet troops put down the uprising by bringing tanks into Berlin.

Based on documents declassified in 1990, it can be concluded that at least 125 people died. In particular, 29 people were sentenced to death by the Soviet occupation authorities. 100 people were sentenced by Soviet courts to terms ranging from 3 to 25 years, about a fifth of them were sent to Soviet camps, the rest were kept in prisons in the GDR. In total, about 20 thousand people were arrested, of which at least 1,526 were sentenced by German courts to various terms, 2 to death.

On the part of the authorities, 5 policemen were killed, 46 injured, of which 14 of them are hard.

30 or 40 Soviet soldiers refused to shoot at the German people and were shot. On June 16, 1954, former participants in the uprising set up in the western district of Berlin, Zehlendorf, on the Potsdamershosse

an obelisk with an inscription in German: "To Russian officers and soldiers who had to die because they refused to shoot at the freedom fighters on June 17, 1953." Glory to the heroes. The

USSR crushed

the uprising - but it became clear that it could not continue like this. In 1954, the occupation regime ended, the GDR gained full sovereignty. The people continued to

"vote with their feet": the flight to the FRG intensified. If in 1952 136 thousand people fled, then in 1953 - 331 thousand, in 1954 - 184 thousand, in 1955 - 252 thousand.

To stop the constant flight of the inhabitants of the GDR to the FRG, on August 13, 1961, Berlin was divided by the Berlin Wall. The armed guards of the country fired to kill when they tried to escape from the happy state of workers and peasants. Until 1989, up to a thousand people were killed while trying to escape to West Berlin.

In 1956, the National People's Army was created in the country. Service was compulsory.

In 1971, the honored Stalinist Ulbricht resigned from all posts "for health reasons." The statement was written under pressure from Brezhnev. The USSR did not want to tolerate the odious Ulbricht, who did not want to change in accordance with the era. Ulbricht did not bear the shame and died in 1973. The Germans thought he did it well.

In 1974, the concept of the "socialist German nation" was introduced into the constitution of the GDR, which was supposed to emphasize its fundamental difference from the "capitalist nation" of the FRG.

Such was this state, with a short and inglorious history. A state that was in confrontation with another German state, the Federal Republic of Germany. Just like North and South Korea, or like Wrangel's Crimea and Soviet Russia.

Amazing jokes jokes history! Sometimes such that the Providence of God in history becomes obvious. Judge for yourself: in 1918, Germany helped the Bolsheviks destroy the Russian Empire, splashed the Civil War on Russia, slipped Lenin and other "sealed wagons" into it. The result of this Civil War was the birth of the USSR. And the USSR defeated the Third Reich, the third German Empire. And splashed the boiling water of the Civil War back into Germany. Germany until 1971 had the good fortune to have

the head of a Stalinist, as if coming from a terrible era of wars and revolutions. And until 1990 it was in a split state.

Cruel, but fair.

Chapter 15

WHO WAS BRAVE?

***Soldiers of all nations are equally brave.
Except the French, of course.***

A. Conan Doyle

The mass feat of the Soviet people during the war provided colossal propaganda material. When victory is bought with the blood of millions and sealed with many examples of how people deliberately sacrificed their lives, it is psychologically difficult to doubt the moral correctness of the winner.

On June 26, 1941, in the direction of Molodechno - Radoshkovichi, Nikolai Frantsevich Gastello (Just in case, I clarify - a Belarusian, not a German) sent his wrecked plane to a column of tanks and Wehrmacht vehicles advancing on Minsk. According to other sources, he crashed a burning plane into a concentration of enemy troops in the village of Mocki. According to the third version, the plane of Nikolai Frantsevich did not make it to the village of Motski, it fell on the edge of the forest. The crew died to the last man. If the plane crashed at the edge, we do not know whether the crew had the intention to crash into the enemy unit: after all, no one escaped.

There is evidence that Gastello was not at all in this place, he died much earlier. Another pilot, Alexander Sergeevich Maslov, went to ram the tank column. About what happened, it became

known from other crews. And the fact that Vorobyov, who announced the feat, arrived in the regiment four days later, did not bother anyone.

In any case, a monument has been erected, posthumous awards have been issued, up to 20 books about Gastello's exploits have been written, and the image of the hero has been created. Collective farms and pioneer squads, factories and ships were named after

Gastello. Legendary name in the USSR. Even if there was no feat of Gastello himself, it is known that Gastello's feat was "repeated" by 327 crews of combat aircraft.

Red Army. According to others, "more than 300". According to the third - "more than 330", and according to the fourth - "more than 400". On the fifth - 503 crew.

I won't dispute any of the numbers. I'll just add - "the feat of Nikolai Gastello" was "repeated" by at least 80 Wehrmacht pilots, more than 20 Anglo-Saxons and 3 pilots of the French Normandie-Niemen division. Another example of heroism:

Alexander Matveevich Matrosov. He closed the embrasure of the enemy pillbox with his body. The embrasure has the shape of a funnel, and in order to close it with oneself, you need to literally screw into this funnel. The body can be pushed out with a stick or a rifle barrel, but this takes time. Those sitting in the pillbox didn't have it, they were bombarded with grenades. According to one source, the feat was accomplished on February

23, 1943, during the attack on Orel and Zhizdra, in the battles for Spas-Demensk. Supporting the bogged down offensive of the 91st Rifle Brigade near the village of Chernushki, the reconnaissance company of the 254th Guards Regiment was ordered to destroy the pillbox, the key object of the enemy's stronghold.

According to other sources, Alexander Matrosov February 27, 1943 closed a pillbox in the battle for the village of Chernushki in the Pskov region.

In any case, Alexander Matrosov was not the first. On August 24, 1941, the political instructor of the tank company A.K. Pankratov. In 1941, five employees of the Red Army repeated the feat, in 1942 - 31, and in 1943 (before Matrosov) - eight. Thus, Private Alexander Matrosov had 45 predecessors. In total, the feat of Matrosov was "repeated", according to various

data, 215, 300 or 400 employees of the Red Army. The paradox

of history is that Alexander Matrosov came from a family of "enemies of the people." His father, a wealthy peasant of the Ulyanovsk region Matvey Matrosov, was dispossessed and sent with his whole family to a settlement in the Kazakh steppes. The family disappeared without a trace. Alexander was separated from his family and placed in the Ivanovo orphanage. He escaped. Begging and stealing, he lived for several years with a gang of the same. At the age of 12, Matrosov was captured in Ufa and placed in a local labor colony. From there he went to the army.

Exactly the same feat as Matrosov was performed by at least 100 Wehrmacht soldiers.

I leave the lovers of this kind of "research" to find out for themselves how many soldiers of which army account for each documented "Gastello case" or "Matrosov case". I won't be doing this. Eternal glory to the heroes! All heroes, whatever form they wear

them at the moment of accomplishment of the feat.

Chapter 16

WHO WAS MORE CRIMINAL?

Patriotism is not about mindlessly believing beautiful lies.

***Ivan the Restless. The right to the truth //
Duel No. 32 (227), August 6, 2002***

War cannot be a school of humanism. During any war, terrible things happen and monstrous crimes are committed. The army of mass conscription rows everyone, including the most disgusting and terrible people, as long as they are fit for health. In any mass army there are potential criminals, people with pathological inclinations and obsessed with dark passions.

In any army of a civilized state, they try to prevent war crimes. But captured and wounded enemies, like the civilian population, always remain at the mercy of the winner.

I don't have statistics. And no one has it. During the war, each side spoke about the cruelty of the other, repeatedly exaggerating even what happened. After the war, the victors continued this political propaganda. As a result, the world is full of terrible, like a nightmare, stories about the "atrocities of the German fascist invaders." I am not at all trying to prove that such atrocities did not exist at all. I am only saying that the cruelty of one of the parties turned out to be many times exaggerated. Up to outright fakes such as the "Ost Plan" or the "memo to a German soldier" created by Soviet propagandists.

And the cruelty of all the winners - just as many times understated.

The materials of the Nuremberg trials are simply frighteningly falsified. More than once, after this process, the defendants withdrew their testimony, claiming that this testimony was beaten out of them by terrible torture.

On the gates of Auschwitz, turned into a museum, for a long time there was an inscription in five languages: that 4 million people were killed in the camp. There are people who have the conscience to report that "out of the four million victims of Auschwitz, Jews made up at least three-quarters" (The success of the struggle depends on our friendship // Lechaim. 2002. No. 3. P. 2).

Testimony about "4 million" was literally knocked out of the commandant of the Hess camp. The English executioners beat him so that "the sounds of blows and screams merged into a single noise." Two weeks later, Hess began to scream at the mere sight of a British uniform. And he began to give "truthful testimony" about the number of those killed in "his" camp. After 1990, a second plaque appeared

in Auschwitz. Like, four million are Soviet exaggerations, and in total one million five hundred thousand people were killed ... Experts give numbers from 400 to 700 thousand. Similarly, at Dachau, where 238,000 people were thought to have died

at first. But in 1962 Bishop Neuhaussler of Munich did not say in a speech at a ceremony at Dachau that of the 200,000 internees in that camp, only about 30,000 had died. Subsequently, the figure was further reduced. Were there Nazi crimes? Including in the camps

destruction? Were. But they were repeatedly exaggerated and inflated.

As for the crimes of the allies... Carpet bombing of residential areas of German cities claimed at least 3 million people, including 1 million children. 1.2 million

Germans living in the USSR were exiled to the USSR and exterminated by 50-60%. These people were somehow "guilty" in the behavior of the Third Reich.

Several hundred thousand people were exterminated in East Prussia, cleared for Russian colonization. At least 5 million Germans were expelled from historical Prussia, Western Poland, the Baltic states, the Sudetenland in the Czech Republic. The

soldiers of the Red Army and the NKVD many times showed extreme cruelty towards the Germans in the occupied zone, and towards all "enemies", including the civilian population.

The Allies took steps to make it impossible to judge them. Under the treaty establishing the Federal Republic of Germany, the Adenauer government undertook not to conduct any investigations and trials of allied war crimes. Not only not to settle scores, but also never to study either the bombings, or the genocide of the Germans, or "acts of retaliation."

The crimes of the allies and the USSR are still shrouded in darkness, not even secrets - conscious silence. After the war, Germany was literally flooded with squads of avengers. There are many cases when Poles, Czechs and Ukrainians found the killers of their loved ones and dealt with them. The Western press wrote, and now writes about it quite freely, there is no secret here. It happened that the avengers generally killed the first SS man who came to hand and, in general, any German who fought. You can't envy the Poles: they were exterminated by the Nazis, the Communists, and the Bandera people. But the

Poles also acted extremely cruelly with the Czechs in 1938, capturing the Teshin region. And the eviction of Germans from Western Poland, from Pomerania, from Danzig-Gdansk and Wroclaw-Breslau was accompanied by terrible cruelties.

Czechs? They are responsible for the German pogrom in 1938. And murder saviors of Prague, soldiers of the Russian Liberation Army.

Bandera? Their atrocities against Jews and Poles surpass all understanding.

About the executioners from the Baltic states, about the extermination of political enemies Tito, the Croatian Ustaše have already written about the genocide of Serbs.

If we do not use propaganda tales, but examine reality, we have to say: unfortunately, in the Second World War there is not a single political force that would have the right to white clothes of those who did not stain themselves with a crime.

Katyn syndrome

An excellent example of how the warring parties blamed a crime on each other is provided by Katyn. The Nazis created a special international commission to show the world the crimes of the NKVD. In the USSR, colossal efforts were made to hide the traces of the mass

execution of the Poles. One of the ways was

the opening of the memorial complex on the site of the Belarusian village of Khatyn on July 5, 1969. The village was destroyed to the last man by the Nazis and Ukrainian collaborators in 1942. The complex is dedicated to the memory of the inhabitants of Belarusian villages and villages, completely destroyed and destroyed by the Nazis. Several colorful albums have been released about Khatyn. Songs were sung about Khatyn and radio programs were broadcast. As a

result, everyone knows Khatyn. Almost no one knows about Katyn, whose name is so similar to Khatyn. After

the war, the Soviet invaders found all the members of the commission, except for one, and forced them to sign a new version of the conclusion: they say that the Poles in Katyn were shot by the Germans, the Nazis, and the Soviets had nothing to do with it.

On January 17, 1973, Herman Gerling-Grudzinski, a Polish writer living in Italy, visited the last member of the 1943 International Commission in Naples. In 1955, Palmeri categorically refused to meet with him, but in 1973 he gave indications.

"There was no doubt that none of the members of our commission had a single reservation. ... the conclusion is irrefutable. It was willingly signed by Prof. Markov (Sofia), and prof. Gaek (Prague). It should not be surprising that they subsequently withdrew their testimony. Maybe I would have done the same if Naples had been "liberated" by the Soviet Army. ... To this day, before my eyes - Polish officers on their knees, with their arms twisted behind them, kicking their legs into the grave after a shot in the back of the head "(Gerlich **Grudzinsky G.** Katyn. Warsaw, Light, 1988. S. 58-59).

Katyn has become a symbol - the same as Auschwitz and Coventry.

In England, a monument to the victims of Katyn was erected in 1976. Since "the embassy of the USSR in England declared strong protests against its installation" (Gerlich-**Grudzinsky G.** Katyn. Warsaw, Svet, 1988. P. 55). A monument was erected at the Gunnersberg cemetery. "The place was chosen extremely poorly, tourists rarely drop by" (Ibid., p. 54). The inscription on the monument was made very evasive - the monument was erected to Polish prisoners from Kozelsk, Starobelsk and Ostashkov, "missing" in 1940.

In Toronto, in New Britain, in Connecticut, in Johannesburg with the inscription: "Katyn, 1940. In memory of 14,500 prisoners of war tortured to death by Stalin's executioners. The conscience of the world calls for justice."

On July 31, 1981, a monument was also erected at the Military Cemetery in the Powazki district in Warsaw. On the night of July 31 to August 1, cars drove into the cemetery, in the morning the place of the monument was empty place.

Today, the Katyn Cross stands in the very center of Krakow. At the foot of the monument are always fresh flowers. The author saw with his own eyes young women bringing these flowers to the foot of the Katyn Cross.

Soviet and non-Soviet executioners

"Proving" the original "viciousness" of the Lokot Republic and all its leaders, they often recall the female executioner, Red Army nurse Antonina Makarova. She was known under the nicknames Tonka the machine gunner, Nurse, Muscovite. Makarova went to the front as

a volunteer. She escaped from captivity, ended up in the Red Well, near the Elbow. There was nothing to eat, nothing to do, no opportunities to feed themselves. She herself offered her services as an executioner. "I shot the prisoners behind the prison, about five hundred meters from the prison, near a pit. At the command of one of the authorities, I either lay down at the machine gun, or knelt down and fired from a machine gun at the doomed, fired until everyone fell. (Interrogation protocol of June 8, 1978)

During the investigation, the involvement of Antonina Makarova in the execution of 1,500 people was officially proven. She was tried in Bryansk and sentenced to death. The petition for pardon was refused (Bryansk-Ru. Daily Internet newspaper. December 24, 2005). They write about her heavy, unpleasant look, about her icy indifference to people.

After the retreat of RONA, she managed to get a military ID, which confirmed that in the forty-first - forty-third years she served as a medical instructor in the Red Army. In Königsberg, in a military hospital, Antonina Makarova met her future husband, Viktor Ginzburg, and took his last name.

In a small Belarusian town, she and her husband worked at a garment factory. It never occurred to anyone to look for an accomplice of the Nazis by the name of Ginzburg. Describing the

"exploits" of Makarova, Soviet authors often conclude: here it is, the Lokot Republic! Here they are, Voskoboinik and Kaminsky!

Without at all denying, to put it mildly, the unattractiveness of Antonina Makarova and the fairness of the trial, I will ask three very simple questions:

- Were

there executioners in the Red Army? And in general, the Soviet government? How are they in terms of their outlook, their love for humanity? Why don't we describe?

- Why are these executioners and their actions not judged on the power they served? Why don't the NKVD officers, who exterminated people on remand in prisons and killed 15,000 Polish officers in Katyn, cast a shadow on Iosif Vissarionovich and his team?

- Are the valiant authorities going to find and adequately punish these NKVD men? And the tankers who brutally killed the commander of the fourth regiment of the RONA, Major Reitenbach? If not, what kind of justice are we talking about?

Chapter 17 CIVIL WAR AFTER VICTORY

*Now you will not be
destroyed, As the mad leader
dreamed. Fate will help, God will
help ... But the Russian
people are tired. Tired of running,
tired of striving, Rush
somewhere ahead... It's
time to enjoy peace, Or maybe
it's time to be
scrapped... ...And nothing will be reborn Neither under t*

G. Ivanov

Banner of Victory

The Soviet Union defeated the Third Reich. Moreover, he is the main winner. The most glorious and strong. The USSR broke Hitler's back. Soldiers of the Red Army hoisted the red Banner of Victory over the symbol of "fascist Germany" the Reichstag. We'll have to tell about this too ... It was decided

to storm Berlin, regardless of the inevitable huge losses, when only a few days remained before the end of the war. Commanders, generals, divisions, regiments and companies competed - who will be the first to reach and hoist?

Staff members of the 1st Belorussian Front Marshal G.K. Zhukov in the 3rd shock army, marching on Berlin, made nine Victory Banners in advance at once - according to the number of divisions of the army rushing to the Reichstag. Now they are writing about special banners made according to the standard of the State Flag of the USSR. In fact, everything was much simpler. None of the direct manufacturers of the banners really knew what the Banner of Victory should be. There was none

good material like velvet, no tool for making shafts. Major G. Golikov, artist V. Buntov and projectionist

A. Tabov, having distributed duties, painted the material, sheathed it, turned wood shafts, stained them with red ink! The shafts were crowned with caps taken from the curtains.

One of these handicraft banners (banner No. 5) was transferred to the 150th division, which fought the main battles for the Reichstag. This banner was destined to fly over the Reichstag. The Reichstag was stormed by two rifle regiments of this division - the 674th and 756th. The banner was in the 756th regiment, the 674th regiment did not have a special (one of nine!) Banners. Another division of the 1st Belorussian Front, the 171st Rifle Division under the command of Colonel A.I., also approached the Reichstag. Resentment, in which there was a second banner of Victory (one of nine).

As far as I know, Colonel Shatilov acted the smartest of all: he reported on the completion of Zhukov's assignment before it was completed. Zhukov even issued an order to reward Shatilov: after desperate fighting inside the Reichstag, he hoisted a red banner over him at 14:25 on April 30, 1945!

... This time is still mentioned in encyclopedias and history books. But in fact, the banner was hoisted later ... The first of the red banners at the entrance to the Reichstag was attached by Rakhimzhan Koshkarbaev and Grigory Bulatov, at about 18 hours and 30 minutes. Another banner

was hoisted over the pediment of the Reichstag by G. Bulatov and V. Provotorov from the group of S. Sorokin, about an hour later.

Mikhail Egorov and Meliton Kantaria were the first to transfer the Victory Banner (which one?) to the dome of the Reichstag under the leadership of the political officer of the battalion Alexei Berest, they did not hoist the Victory Banner ... they TRANSFERred one of these banners to the dome. These people were specially selected by the commander of the 756th regiment, Colonel Zinchenko, at about 10 pm. He selected very logically: a Russian and a Georgian ... Like Stalin.

Around one o'clock in the morning (that is, in fact, already May 1, and not April 30), the banner splashed on the dome of

the Reichstag. All. Victory. The enemy is defeated, the Soviet Union won. But let's still clarify: who exactly won?

Different logics

In the early 1960s, at the next communist forum, Mao Zedong persuaded his partygenossen to start the Third World War. • But hundreds of millions of people will die! • So what? But the rest will live under socialism. In the fire of World War I, the first socialist country, Soviet Russia, was born. In the fire of World War II, the world system of socialism was born. In the fire of World War III, we will build a world socialist system. • But the entire population of our country is twelve million people! - communists from Czechoslovakia were indignant. - And you talk about the inevitability of the death of hundreds of millions! • And who are you? asked Mao Zedong. Are you communists?

Or are you Czech? The Communists do not think about such trifles as their own people!

What their comrade Mao Zedong is deeply right about is that all communist states were born in the fire of world wars. And the communists really do not think about such "nonsense" as the peoples. This is how they win civil wars.

Legitimization of the regime

What was the USSR really like before 1939? Strange such public education. Countries captured by the "party of a new type", but simply by a political gang. The gang established a terrorist regime in the country. She physically cannot ease the tension even for a second. She always drives people to conquer other countries and peoples. Inside the country, she organizes terror, because without it she physically cannot stay in power. This "new type party" is incapable of ruling outside of

extraordinary circumstances. As soon as people think a little about what is happening, what they themselves are doing and what is being done to them, they will rise up. Moreover, this government is economically untenable. At the service of any government in the USSR - incredible natural resources. But even drawing on the full measure, the regime is forced to constantly destroy part of the population: even the meager Stalinist rations are not enough for everyone.

If not for the war, the events of 1987-1991 would have begun much earlier. Before Stalin's death - hardly. But, firstly, in 1940, the "father of nations" was already 60 years old. It's too early, but they die in such years.

There is very interesting information that in recent years Stalin was burdened by the ideological system of power of the CPSU (b). And he thought about how to move the CPSU (b) from power, to rule through the usual "vertical of power", as in all self-respecting empires. In fact, the opinions,

even the intuitions of the Soviet people are worth paying attention to. They psychologically live in this system, they "feel" it well. J. Orwell wrote beautifully that only those who were tempted by their teachings can understand the communists. They feel in their gut what cannot be explained by any words to a mentally normal person.

Therefore, I take the intuitions of Romanenko and Mukhin seriously. To be supporters of a criminal system and to propagate a criminal doctrine is a matter not only of jurisprudence, not only of ethics, but also of medicine. When a person constantly lacks arguments and he constantly pours dirty curses and "name names" - this is also a symptom.

But when dealing with Stalin, with the communists, with the evolution of the Soviet system, it is precisely such strange and semi-sick people who can feel something that others do not understand and do not feel.

Perhaps in recent years, Stalin wanted to change the political system of the USSR. Perhaps he was killed by the "party cadres" grown by him: the princes pulled out of the rags to riches did not want to go back to the filth. More than likely. If this is so, the stronger my confidence is: without the Second World War, communism would have been abandoned much earlier.

Maybe Stalin came to this idea precisely because it did not work out? The idea of conquering the world, creating a Zemshar Republic did not come true... According to Viktor Suvorov, the result of the Second World War was equal to defeat for the "father of peoples". Therefore, they did not begin to build the House of Soviets with a height of 100 floors. They did not begin to transfer the capital of the RSFSR to Kuibyshev-Samara, so that Moscow would remain "only" the capital of the Zemsharny USSR. For what? It didn't come true. It makes no sense.

There will be no World USSR... I take Suvorov's opinions and intuitions even more seriously than the statements of Stalin's full-time supporters. Because he is not only a deeply Soviet person, but at the same time a sober person in

estimates, and reasonable. Sometimes he even appears something similar to ethics. And for the Soviets, this is an exception to the rule. But after all, without the Second World War, there would never have been a Zemshar Republic. The Second World War gave the communists a chance for their world domination. They failed to realize this chance. And without a war, there was no chance.

Will there be no changes until Stalin's death? Maybe. But Stalin died in 1953. And if he really was poisoned, then who prevented him from being poisoned before? In

general, wherever you throw it, and without the Second World War, you would have to change the political system of the USSR. What we started in 1985 would have had to be allowed to happen in 1955... 1945... 1940... That is, we would have to admit first the criticism of "barracks socialism", then "returning to Leninist norms", then discovering that nothing could be worse than these "norms" ... And that's it. And the collapse of the entire ideology, and after it the political system. Even if it started only after the natural death of Stalin, in 1955, then by 1961 we would not have "conquering virgin lands", not speeches at the UN about "showing Kuzkin's mother", not corn at the North Pole and other shame and insanity, worse than Stalin's. We would have a transition to a normal economic, social and political system. And this transition would have been less painful and difficult than in the 1990s, because in the 1960s the country was much less tired and incomparably less destroyed from the inside.

Stalin's assistants

Citizens of the USSR died not only on the battlefields. People were deliberately exterminated, as they did not agree with the policy of the communists. Under a very plausible pretext: as traitors.

The number of "displaced persons" in Germany in 1945 is unknown. According to official Soviet statistics, in 1945, 5,236,130 people "returned to their homeland". The statistics are certainly not complete: too many tried to hide, escape, hide from returning to the USSR. This is at the beginning of 1945, and besides, this number does not include the Estonian, Latvian SS legions, several Lithuanian SS battalions. Not only Wehrmacht soldiers, but also those driven to work,

those who worked in special camps, wore a special sign "Ost" on their clothes - and of them no more than 15% wanted to return to the USSR. Again, if you really want to, you can assume that 85% of the former Soviet people were scoundrels and traitors in spirit.

It is more important for me to emphasize that these millions of people have made their choice. They did not share the beliefs of the communists and

did not want to live in the USSR. In 1945-1947, the British and Americans handed over to certain death several hundred thousand, and perhaps even millions of Russian people who did not want

to return to the USSR. The details are terrible. Russian people were deceived until the last moment, there were cases when sleeping pills were added to their coffee and sleeping pills were given to SMERSH. The English captain Denis swore in the name of the queen that he would arrange a meeting for the Russian Cossacks with Field Marshal Alexander, after which he took them directly to the location of the Soviet units.

The valiant English, natural knights, whose officers were very proud of their gentlemanship, themselves took part in murder and torture. On June 1, 1945, the Cossack camp was destroyed with terrible cruelty by the 8th Argyle battalion. Mass suicides were accompanied by the extradition in Lienz of the Cossack Camp of Major General T.N. Domashevsky and the 15th Cossack cavalry corps of the three-divisional composition of G. von Pannwitz. Children, old people, women, and the wounded were beaten with their feet and rifle butts, and thrown by force into approaching trucks. The English soldiers had a lot of fun when the Cossacks killed their wives and children, leaving the last bullet for themselves. It remains to be regretted that it is not for the British scum. And in the American zone of occupation on January 19, 1946 in Dachau, 14 people committed suicide, 21 people tried to kill themselves. In Plattling on February 24, 1946, mass suicides also took place. The Americans and the British tried to save the suicides and always gave them away - sometimes even in bandages. Major General V.I. Maltsev spent 11 months in the

Ashgabat prison in 1938-1939, where he was subjected to terrible tortures, but did not sign any "confessions". This man followed Vlasov quite consciously and ideologically. In American captivity, he wrote desperate letters to General Eisenhower, seeking to save his

officers from extradition. He expressed his full readiness to appear before an international court.

At the time of the extradition, on August 16, 1945, Maltsev cut his throat with a rusty razor. The Americans placed him in a closed Soviet hospital, from there he was transferred to the Butyrka prison. At the trial, Maltsev was uncompromising. The

American military press was very amused about the suicides; many articles have been preserved, so it will not be easy for Americans to get away from the facts. It is curious that

already in the 1970s, A. Eden (Lord Avon), who was personally responsible for "carrying out all this policy," repeatedly wrote to Count N.D. Tolstoy, the author of the book "Victims of Yalta", "tried to justify the repatriation, refusing at the same time to answer specific, and key questions" (Tolstoy **N.D.** Victims of Yalta. M.; 1996. P. 12). Apparently, he believed that everything was correct. In 1995, the Anglo-Saxons and French celebrated the end of World War II with grandeur. And not a word of repentance. Everything is fine.

No less terrible is the fate of the Yugoslav Chetniks who fought against Tito's communists. The same captain Danis handed over Lev Rupnik's Slovenian corps along with the sick, wounded, and disabled. Even disabled people in plaster and the blind were thrown into trucks, then nurses and doctors began to be driven with rifle butts. Among the suicides were children aged 13 and 14, brother and sister. They were inept, did not finish the job, and the good English soldiers helped the teenagers, finished them off with bayonets.

One of the eyewitnesses described how "I was running, or rather, galloping... an invalid on crutches. Pushing off the ground with his props, the unfortunate man tried to hide in the forest with huge leaps. The English soldiers knelt down and began to beat him with carbines. They laughed. They had fun" (Aleksandrov **K.M.** From the history of forced repatriations (1945-1946) // Russia and the West. St. Petersburg, 1996. P. 248). The

Croatian Chetniks were promised that they would be taken to where King Peter II was waiting for them. Monarchists with shouts of joy stormed the trucks - in a hurry to meet their

king. These Chetniks were handed over along with their family members. All 16 thousand people were shot and thrown into the Kochevskaya abyss

the abyss was lowered with explosives, captured faustpatrons, and blown up - so that no one would be saved for

sure. Strictly speaking, according to the Yalta agreements, neither Western Ukrainians and Belarusians, nor citizens of the Baltic states, nor white emigration, including Shkuro, Krasnov, or Semyonov, were extradited - after all, they were not citizens of the USSR for a single day. Moreover, there were not and could not be any documents on the extradition of some citizens of Yugoslavia to

others. Shkuro, as a holder of the Order of the Bath, was so sure of his inviolability that during the extradition he even tried to protect and save others - not only did he not save himself. And when he realized that they would give him away, he took off and threw the Order of the Bath in the face of the British

When it came to the "appeasement" of Stalin, for the British, all international agreements burned with blue fire. As for Krasnov and Shkuro, the Reds had accumulated too many accounts for them and really wanted to drink their blood. Including the blood of the writer and public figure Pyotr Nikolaevich Krasnov. On January 17, 1947, he was hanged in Moscow, eight months before the age of 78.

According to official data, P.N. Krasnov "was captured by Soviet troops" (Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Third Edition. Vol. 17. M, "Soviet Encyclopedia", 1974. S. 332). But this is a lie: Stalin's valiant allies betrayed him and all the other people, up to a million and a half; people who sometimes trustingly expected to be saved by those who boasted so enthusiastically of their "democracy". I know of only three cases where Western officials

opposed these extraditions. Pope Pius XII officially spoke out against the extradition of people "regardless of their will, and the denial of the right of asylum." The other is not even a cleric, he is a very bad person, the evil fascist General

Franco. The Spanish "Blue Division" fought on the Eastern Front, and Franco was quite reasonably asked:

• What if one of your military would have given Stalin the Russians? •
Hang

high and short! Franco yelled. - And before that, I would have cut off the eggs!

And then he spoke for a long time about deportations to expressions that do not allow them to be reproduced on paper.

The prime minister of this small state, A Frick (the son of a peasant, unlike British gentlemen), did not extradite any of the internees in Liechtenstein. Soviet diplomats threatened him that if Liechtenstein did not extradite the soldiers and officers of the First Russian National Army interned on its territory, the USSR would never establish diplomatic or economic relations with Liechtenstein. "Your business," replied the prime minister, "but I don't want my grandchildren to ever be able to say that their grandfather was a murderer." Apparently the English aristocrats have nothing against it.

ranks.

German generals and officers repeatedly spoke out against the policy of extradition - but they spoke out in defense of fellow soldiers, and the attitude towards them was understandable: "What?! Is that Bosh pig still barking?!"

But here is a characteristic detail: when in Austria the British and American allies began to issue Cossacks to the Stalinist secret police, the Cossack father and Major General of the Wehrmacht Helmut von Pannwitz himself went after his brother-soldiers, and shared their fate - he was executed by the communists in Moscow in 1947. 144 officers of the Wehrmacht voluntarily went into captivity with their Russian brother-soldiers, 690 Cossack officers. (***Tolstoy N.D.*** Victims of Yalta. M., 1996 P. 268) Eternal glory to the

heroes. The translator R. Ressler voluntarily stayed with Vlasov, although at the time of Andrei Andreevich's arrest, they tried to separate him from the boss. He returned to Germany in 1955 after serving 10 years in the Gulag. Surprisingly, it is a fact - life in the Third Reich and service in the ranks of the Wehrmacht formed higher human qualities than life in a democracy and service in the ranks of the liberating armies.

I could probably annoy even the reader, who generally likes my reasoning, with my constant emphasis on the fact that no one stood in white clothes and no one side in any conflict behaved perfectly. But it still makes sense to emphasize again - neither the Western peoples, boasting of "democracy", nor the rulers of these powers have any rights to "white clothes". I

I would even say that in a number of cases Western peoples have less rights to white clothes than the Germans, and the rulers of Western countries have less rights to be called decent people than Hitler and Bormann.

The bombing of Germany claimed the lives of 3 million Germans, including a million children. 30,000 people died in Coventry. The British frankly declared that their bombardment of Germany was nothing but "acts of retaliation." That's the price of a drop of English blood: a hundred enemies for one of your own. The British were offended - in response, they flooded the whole of Europe with the blood of the enemy! ... But, excuse me, what right do those who have committed a terrible revenge to teach other peoples have? (To be fair, after the war there was a wave of public indignation in Britain. The British did not like the role of the British Air Force as executioners at all. The Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force was even forced to leave for South Africa)

What right do English soldiers have to condemn Oradour and Babi Yar, laughingly shooting at a fleeing cripple? Throwing a man in a plaster cast on both legs into trucks? Bayoneting two unfortunate teenage suicides? Yes, none! It is only interesting, in what commissions on human rights, who were taught to live, after returning to their homeland, these joyfully laughing people, the murderers of the doomed cripple?

As for the leaders of the peoples, then the question arises ... A very terrible ... A very indecent question ... It's even scary to say ... Tell me - how do Roosevelt and Churchill fundamentally differ from their ally Stalin? And what's more - how are they fundamentally different from Hitler and Ribbentrop? Because they won the war, right? And what else?

Laws of the Civil War

And in the USSR, not only with former citizens of the USSR, but with all former subjects of the Russian Empire, they acted according to the laws of the Civil War. As with class and political enemies. With "enemies of the people". If the

communists "finished war" even with Kappel, they plowed up the German cemeteries in the Baltic states and the military cemeteries of the White Army,

what was the fate of the living?

From the end of December 1941, collection points for transit (CPP) were created in the army for soldiers leaving the encirclement. The duty of the SPP was a special inspection carried out by employees of the Special Department of the NKVD. With the advancing Red Army crossing the borders of the USSR, the Office of the authorized Council of People's Commissars of the USSR for the repatriation of citizens of the USSR from Germany and the countries occupied by it was formed (decree of October 23, 1944). Along the border, in addition to the army SPP, preliminary filtration points (PFP) began to be created.

Colonel-General Golikov, who headed the Directorate, trying to refute the rumors that reached the prisoners of war about a special inspection, the cruel regime of the SPP and the subsequent sending to special camps, stated through a TASS correspondent on November 11, 1944 that these rumors were "a monstrous lie" and "absurdity", which "is unnecessary refute". In late 1944 - early 1945, 3 million leaflets were distributed, which

said: "The Soviet country remembers and cares for its citizens who fell into German slavery ... All returning Soviet citizens are given the full opportunity to immediately take an active part in defeating the enemy with weapons in hands or work in the rear" (Polyan **P.** Victims of two dictatorships. M, 1996). An unfriendly attitude

towards prisoners was promoted in the army. In accordance with official propaganda, the prisoners were supposed to be seen as traitors, "Vlasovites." In the spring of 1945, a special

department "F" (filtration) was created in the NKVD system under the command of General Sudoplatov. He was responsible for screening and filtering returnees. The SPP and PFP that existed by that time could accommodate up to 1.3 million people. simultaneously. Special camps were also created in the military districts - in the Baltic states, Odessa, the Carpathians, Vyborg, Murmansk, Baku and even Vladivostok. There were also intermediate distribution points (PRP) in regions and districts. A whole army (up to 140-150 thousand) of employees of more than 30 departments and activists of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations worked under the leadership of Golikov, a huge transport and camp mechanism operated.

In the repatriation camps, there was a Gulag regime: barbed wire, towers and posts, searchlights at night, a ban on leaving, escorting to and from the place of work, etc. At the entrance to the camp, the arrivals were greeted by a poster: "The Motherland is waiting for you!" ... and machine gunners. Until the end of the war, penal or assault battalions (from officers) or companies (from privates) were formed from among prisoners of war. In rare cases, they were sent to regular units. After the victory, the survivors were sent back to the filtration camps of the NKVD "for a more thorough check" and the establishment of a category of guilt.

Estimates of the number of former prisoners of war sent to the army, detained in filtration camps or released are very inaccurate and vary greatly among different authors. (**Shevyakov AL.** Repatriation of the Soviet civilian population and prisoners of war who found themselves in the occupation zone of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition // The population of Russia in the 1920-1950s: numbers, losses, migration. Collection of scientific works. M., 1994; Polyak P. Victims **of** two dictatorships, M., 1996) In general, by the spring of 1946, the number of repatriates from the operational zone of the Red Army reached 3 million, from the allied zones - about 2.4 million people. Of this number, former prisoners of war accounted for about 1.5 million. According to the most recent estimates, after verification in the PFL, 994,000 were convicted and 157,000 former prisoners of war were shot. (**Dudnik V.** If you don't know how to fight,

don't be a hero // Obshchaya Gazeta. 1997) Even for those former prisoners of war who passed the test and remained at large, fate was not easy. Most of them had complications in getting a job and in promotion, often there were difficulties in entering universities. They remained under the supervision of the "organs". The materials collected by the Office for Repatriation were carefully preserved. Since 1948, when a new wave of repressions rises (the Leningrad case, the Krasnoyarsk case, the Kuibyshev case, the case of the Anti-Fascist Jewish Committee, etc.), arrests and trials of former prisoners of war begin. They receive extended terms of imprisonment in labor camps (15-25 years) with loss of rights and confiscation of property.

Surprising as it may seem at first glance, a particularly harsh regime awaited those who took part in the escapes in the German camps.

or was in the ranks of the Resistance. The "organs" had their own logic, if a person fled from the German camp, then he would try to escape from them. The card of such a prisoner was marked with a red stripe, which meant - "prone to escape."

In the first post-war years, and even after the death of Stalin, the fate and position of former prisoners of war were silent. Since the beginning of the 60s, separate objective publications have appeared. (What was not mentioned in the reports. M., 1962) But only in the early 90s, the conspiracy of silence was at least to some extent broken. (**Sokolov B.**

The price of victory. The Great Patriotic War: the unknown about the known. M., 1991)

So who won the war?!

The USSR won, if not the Second World War, then the Great Patriotic War. And the Soviet system also won. And the world communist movement won. After the Second World War: • So many people died that even the

inefficient economy was sufficient for the rest. Not much, but still; • The real winners in World War II believed that it was

better to buy off the USSR than to fight with it. They began to give bread, paying off nuclear blackmail. There was no need to exterminate some of their own citizens; • the authority of the winners in World War II, who broke Hitler's

back, took Berlin and hoisted the banner over the Reichstag, was exceptionally high. And it remained high until the very end of the "post-war" era - until the turn of the 1980s and 1990s;

- The civil war was completely won by the communists. They almost completely exterminated all enemies - both open and hidden. The people became ideologically much more united than they were before the war; • the

people were so broken and tired that they no longer had the strength for political "showdowns";

- the people were "bound by blood". It became dangerous to oppose the communists. It almost became treason. Try to call the communist banner a red rag if it was hoisted over the Reichstag. Try to turn your back on the Masonic

symbols of the communists - a red star, when these symbols of the Victorious Army! Since 1945,

there has been no piece of the Russian Empire captured by the communists. Not a field for their experiments. And the USSR is one of the states of the world. Specific, but the state. With such a strange, but society. The Second World War became the

most important historical milestone in the formation of this state. No less, and perhaps more important than the Civil War of 1917-1922. The Great Patriotic War became the most important state

myth. Take out this myth - and nothing will remain of the USSR.

Suvorov wrote well that both the Civil War of 1917-1922, and the repressions of Stalin, and the Comintern have already been written and rewritten. And the myth of the Great Patriotic War is the last stronghold of the communists. Yes, because this citadel and the last, that the most important. Recognize the most terrible facts from the life of the Party of Killers, RSDLP-RKP (b) - VKP (b) - CPSU, their history of the Civil War is much less dangerous than the truth about the Second Civil War of 1941-1945. And the facts are simple ...

The Great Patriotic War was such only for part of the population of the USSR. The war on the territory of the USSR was the Civil War. This is not something special for us. The Second World War became a Civil War on the territory of all the states of Europe and Asia, which were invaded by any enemy.

Some statistics

That the Civil War of 1917-1922 was precisely the Civil War, and not a "fight against the interventionists", no one really doubts. During this war, the flywheel of the general conscription drove an incredible number of people into the Red Army. By November 1918, its number reached almost 800 thousand people, of which 285 thousand were combat personnel. By October 1919, there were 3 million fighters and commanders of the Red Army, of which 1,500 thousand were combat personnel. By the end of 1920, the size of the Red Army reached the astronomical figure of five million five hundred thousand people, or 6% of the entire population of Soviet Russia. Of these, 2,400 thousand are combat personnel.

Always and in all periods, the number of all armies hostile to the communists was orders of magnitude smaller than this one. Denikin's volunteer army in southern Russia never had a strength greater than 80-100 thousand people (3% of the Red Army). The size of Kolchak's army is even smaller - 60-80 thousand people (2% of the size of the Red Army). The size of the army of Old Man Makhno did not exceed 30-40 thousand people (1.2% of the size of the Red Army).

There were the same number of Cossacks in the army of the Great Don Army. The army of the state of Miller in the Russian North - from the strength of 15 thousand Human.

The rest of the forces opposing the Reds are even smaller - a few thousand people.

If we compare the size of the Red Army with the number of enemies of the Reds at any stage of the Civil War of 1917-1922, then this number has never been higher than 5% of all participants in the events. The Reds always, at all stages, had an absolute majority, an overwhelming numerical superiority.

I repeat: despite this, it never occurs to anyone that this is not a Civil War or that this war is some kind of "fake Civil War". Now let's compare the number of warring armies

in the Civil War of 1941-1945. The population of the USSR subject to conscription in 1939-1940

amounted to about 48.5 million people. The number of those called up in the USSR amounted to 28,807,150 people. In the army that entered Berlin, there were about 12 million people.

At the same time, the army of those who fled is approximately 700-800 thousand people (about 3% of all those called up by the Soviets). The army of those who surrendered to the Nazis is about 4.6 million people (about 16% of all those called up by the Soviets). The army of Russians who fought in the Wehrmacht is about 2 million people. In 1944-1945, approximately 14 million citizens of the USSR were under arms. Of these, 12 million fought FOR Soviet power in the ranks of the Red Army (85.6% of the participants in the events).

2 million fought AGAINST Soviet power in the ranks of the Wehrmacht (14.4%).

It turns out that during the Civil War of 1941-1945, a GREATER percentage of Russians opposed the Soviet regime than during the Civil War of 1917-1922. The regime won. Due to the colossal geographical and economic resources of the USSR, the communists won the Second Civil War.

The communists won. The world communist movement has won. The proletarians of all countries have also won. But did the Russian people win?

Chapter 18 PAPER CIVIL WAR

We have the right to know our own history, the right to seek the truth that we so stubbornly hide.

*Ivan the Restless. The right to the truth //
Duel No. 32 (227), August 6, 2002*

An important feature of sources

It is very common in all wars to exaggerate the losses of the enemy. If we take seriously all the reports of the Soviet Information Bureau, the number of Wehrmacht soldiers killed on the Eastern Front exceeds 3 billion people. If Goebbels' propaganda is taken seriously, the Wehrmacht exterminated more than a billion soldiers and officers of the Red Army. The

same trend is in the data provided by absolutely all parties. Regarding the attack of the red partisans on Lokot on January 8, 1942, the Lokotians reported that the partisans had suffered huge losses (**Gribkov I.V.** The owner of the Bryansk forests: Bronislav Kaminsky. Russian Liberation People's Army and the Lokot District Self-Government. M., 2008). The partisans themselves reported: "without losing a single person killed and capturing several wounded, we left" (Lyapunov **N.I.** On the night of Christmas \ Partisans of Bryansk. Collection of stories of former partisans. Bryansk, 1959.

T. 1. S. 421). Modern historians can quite motivatedly assert directly opposite things. To do this, it is "enough" to use some sources and ignore others. In exactly the same way,

all sides whitewash themselves and denigrate the enemy. Goebbels published letters from soldiers who had been in the Lvov prison and saw the corpses of those brutally murdered by the NKVD. He assembled a commission to investigate the murders in Katyn.

And the USSR carefully documents excavations of places of mass executions. Soviet authors talk about the details of torture and murder with such rapture that one can suspect them of sadists.

As a result, the modern historian is quite motivated to demonize one side and present the other as noble "angels". It is enough to use the materials of only one side.

Whitening and blackening

And much after the "hot" war, the "ink" war continued: each participant in the war conducted propaganda in his own interests. In the USSR, the Nazis and all their allies were demonized. What are some helmets "with horns" and dead chickens on the belt of Wehrmacht soldiers in the films of the studio. Dovzhenko!

If you really want to - you can believe in it. But if the Third Reich had been defeated, in the 1960s and 1970s, children in schools would have been taught about the "atrocities of the Russian-Soviet occupiers." They would watch films in which the commissars had horns under their caps, and a tail would stick out of their trousers. On the squares of Russian cities there would be monuments to Vlasov, Meandrov and Bessonov, and the top of the CPSU (b) would be depicted approximately as the top of the Third Reich was depicted in the USSR.

If the Ukrainian Republic had taken place, Stepan Bandera and Shukhevych would have been the greatest national heroes. There would be monuments to them, and natural flowers would be brought to the graves of OUN soldiers. Boys and girls in schools would learn fairy tales about "the atrocities of the accursed enemies of Ukraine, the Germans and Muscovites", and in the films, OUN officers with a good-natured smile would put Jews on trains taking Poles to Poland and Israel, kissing former neighbors goodbye and promising to write touching letters.

Denial of the Civil War

Of course, in the USSR, the nature of the Second World War was hushed up in every possible way. For the Soviet officialdom, the truth about the Second Civil War of 1941-1945 was like death. But even now about

Resistance and collaborationism in the USSR is written in expressions that Soviet journalists of the 1960s would not refuse.

Lokot autonomy does not fit into either the Nazi ideas about the Slavs, or the framework of official Soviet propaganda. They write about it as an alternative to the USSR. And here is the reaction: "Of course, such a point of view in Russian society is frankly marginal; its supporters can only be found among the semi-mad "true Orthodox" sectarians celebrating Hitler's birthday, neo-Nazis, neo-Vlasovites grouped around the "Posev" magazine and pragmatically working out foreign grants from "liberals" (Dyukov A. Die Aktion Kaminsky: Lokot "self-government" and the creation of a brigade RONA \ Myths of the Great Patriotic War. M., 2008. P. 147-148). In fact, it is imprudent to speak about "pragmatically working out grants" on the part of Alexander Dyukov. Inadvertently, someone may remember that Alexander Dyukov himself was always at the feeder. And that

he himself was accused more than once (in the same style) of "complicity in the bloody Gebna." To whom he "assisted" is a special question, because "gebni" as a systemic whole almost does not exist. But there are people with money and, moreover, with completely Soviet convictions. Why eating delicious food at their expense is good, but receiving foreign grants is bad - the logic is incomprehensible. And it would not be worth it ... oh, it was not worth it for A. Dyukov to raise this issue.

Having dealt with those who he does not like (or do the owners of the Historical Memory Foundation do not like?), Dyukov declares: "Another sign of revisionist historiography is the almost complete refusal to study the crimes of the RONA formations committed during punitive operations against Soviet partisans" (Ibid., p. 148). As far as this book is concerned, judge for yourself. But it is a fact that Soviet

historiography never examined the crimes committed by Soviet partisans. And not "virtually

completely", but completely.

And further in the same spirit. All the same. The whitewashing of the red partisans: not a word about their crimes. Not a word about the fact that Voskoboynik BEFORE the arrival of the Nazis created an armed police. Not a word about the fact that he was nominated for the head of the Republic by a gathering of villagers. No-no!!! This

all the intrigues of the "revisionists", inventions of the "neovlasovites" and "orthodox sectarians". Voskoboinik "offered his services", they were "accepted" and Voskoboinik was "appointed headman". Lies? Yes ... This is no longer a filtering of facts, but simply a flood of lies. And then for 40 pages, the same lies are interspersed ... let's say, with selective use of facts. When one side is whitewashed, and the other is smeared with black paint.

Such, of course, is not only Dyukov. It was his article that was used as an example. If you read all the opponents of Rezun-Suvorov and Mark Solonin, Bulgakov involuntarily comes to mind. The place where the corrupt Soviet hacks vilify the Master. "I had the impression that they do not write what they want, and this annoys them the most" ... I have the same impression. And another impression is that these people have absolutely no arguments, that's why they put pressure on emotions and swear disgustingly.

Let's not stand on the same level with Dyukov, declaring him a "half-mad commie" or "neozhovets". Let's try to understand WHY obvious facts are denied and history is distorted. If Dyukov does not act on his own, but "pragmatically fulfills" the grant, nothing changes. Why do influential people want this to be written? Why are they willing to pay money for such nonsense?

We will not ascribe to these people necessarily scum aspirations: to control the zombie population, capable of carrying out any orders of their superiors. Ready to act contrary to their own interests under the mute of "patriotism". If we exclude this version of a

cynical and vile policy... Then one thing remains: the inertia of the Soviet understanding of history, established stereotypes. People don't like change. One little man in Siberia yelled stupidly at my arguments, but at least frankly:

- Do not bother me to see the war the way I used to! Naturally, I did not interfere with the poor fellow. But as you may have guessed, no one's habits, emotions and myths oblige anyone to anything.

The second reason is the fear of losing the familiar and therefore cozy myth. It was in Spain that a common monument was erected to all participants in the Civil War of 1936-1939. We don't have anything like that.

So, if "we" didn't win, then "they" won?! If one of the sides of the Civil War of 1941-1945 is not holy... then the other side is holy?! The more strongly a person is connected with the Soviet regime, the stronger the fear.

The third reason is the fear of questioning some pages of family history. People are accustomed to revere grandfather or great-grandfather as the savior of the Fatherland and the whole world from the "brown plague". If grandfather is involved in some irreverent deeds, everything is clear, the fear is understandable.

But even if grandfather is not guilty in any way, an honest red front-line soldier, people sincerely feel a certain threat to his reputation. It is in Germany that all participants in the war, in whatever form they fought, are equally considered veterans. They have the same attitude. We don't have that yet.

There is no threat in Russia either, but there is no national reconciliation in the country either. If "ours are in the city", then grandfather is a hero. And if in the city "not ours"?!

Forced to explain

Since the Civil War continues in our country, an incredibly important question is: "for whom" is he, the author of the book? For

no one. I have my own convictions. I will not allow Soviet stereotypes to be imposed on myself, no matter how they are called. I will not allow them to be imposed on my family members. Russian nationalist and patriot of the Russian Empire, I love the communists and their leaders no more than the SS Scharführer Kizil Bey invented by me.

Having been born in another generation, I would have been forced to participate in events on one side or another. Not the fact that I could choose a side that corresponds to my beliefs. Those drafted into the armies of all countries did not choose their fate. But I am very pleased that I was born late and do not have to fight with anyone. And I think it's stupid to fight on paper. Because everything has already happened. Fight do not fight, and there will be no other story. Let's do the one that is better

There is.

World War II is just history for me. The history of all its armed formations is the history of my ancestors. All

participants in World War II, I consider equally heroic and equally criminal. And most importantly - I equally sympathize with all the boys of all nations, from whom the war took away their lives, health, and in the "best" case - several years spent at the front. They fit my late sons, this dead kid dumped in mass graves all over Europe, Africa and Asia. I am not involved in this Civil War. I want to stop that

the inky Civil War that continues.

In 1989, veterans from the FRG proposed to erect a common monument to all the dead on the field of Stalingrad. The monument was a boy of about 20 years old made in bronze. The boy was in an open overcoat, his hand was pressed to his chest. No insignia is visible. The boy threw himself up with a torn chest, and it is clear that now he will fall and die. The project of the monument did not evoke the joy of victory, there was nothing heroic in it. The project caused anger and disgust. The monument made me once again curse the war.

The monument was not erected. He "insulted the feelings" of Soviet veterans who were "robbed of their

victory." Well... So, such a monument will be erected, but later. I want to believe that

they will. I will be glad to opponents. I will gladly respond to criticism. Willingly argue about the essence of the Second World War and other important issues. If you can convince me, I'm ready to

change my mind. But let's agree that some ways of arguing are not accepted. •

Woman's tantrum, attempts to put pressure on emotions. Wringing hands with screams that it is a shame to forget their heroes (for example, Vlasov, Kaminsky, Maltsev, Meandrov). Nobody argues that heroes should be remembered, but this has nothing to do with the essence of the matter.

- Attempts to shame. Know the history of Russia, not the history of the CPSU, I'm not ashamed.

- Callers. Am I a traitor? I will betray Stalin with pleasure (Hitler too). Vlasovets? Yes please. Vlasovets for me is no worse than a Red Army soldier. • Requirements

to necessarily separate group or national myths. I don't like myths.

Part III

THE MOST IMPORTANT WINNERS, OR THE NEW RULES OF THE GAME

*Anything you can put your
bloody hand, hold tight, gentlemen!*

*Wellington, colonel British
colonial army*

Chapter

1 PREPARED DIVISION OF THE WORLD

Somoza is a son of a bitch... but he's our son of a bitch!

32nd President of the United States F. D. Roosevelt

The desire for world domination as a fact

We will stipulate what is not customary to say out loud: every state strives for maximum expansion. Every state wants as much power and as much power as possible.
influence.

State small regional scale? Then it aspires to regional power and influence. If the state is big and strong enough, it wants world power and influence. That is world domination. During the Second World War, even Italy tried to create

his empire... If not global, then at least regional.

World War II is a war for world domination. At least four states directly set the task of achieving it: the British Empire, the French Republic, the USSR, the Third Reich.

France was taken out of the game very quickly, in 1940. There are three main "players". They can claim to be in charge after the war.

The Third Reich lost the war. He won't decide how he should be arranged post-war world.

Britain and its dominance in the world

In World War II, Britain was solving a very simple question for itself: how could it save its crumbling colonial empire? Mastering its vast empire, Britain willy-nilly developed its infrastructure. Inhabitants of the countries of the empire

became industrial workers, technicians, engineers, entrepreneurs. The moment came when they wanted independence. But the independence of India is the end of the colonial British Empire!

During the First World War, Britain was able to throw troops from its colonies and dominions against Germany. She won. But she herself, with her own hands, prepared millions of armed inhabitants of her empire. Those who can overthrow her power with an armed hand. Both the Third Reich and the USSR

also claim world domination.

The victory of any of these forces is the end of the British Empire.

The Third Reich turned out to be more dangerous. He frankly rushes to the colonies of Britain, threatens its territory. And the USSR is more local ... It does not directly threaten Britain. It seems that there is a chance to agree, despite the phrases about the World Revolution and talk about the equality of all

peoples. So, we need to help the USSR, and let them kill as many as possible.

But Britain was unable to effectively help and even fight effectively. To do this, she needed a more powerful ally - the United States.

Main Winner

Before the First World War, there were 5 great powers in the world: Britain, France, the Russian Empire, Germany and Austria-Hungary. After the First World War, Austria-Hungary collapsed, the defeated Germany became extremely weak. The Russian Empire also fell, and the USSR began to form on part of its former territory.

By the end of the 1930s, both the Third Reich and the USSR are trying to become one of the main world players. The United States was not among these "main" countries either before or immediately after the

First World War, or in the 1930s. Even in 1939, the US is still far from convinced that it needs to fight for world domination. Maybe we should limit ourselves to regional dominance over the Western Hemisphere? Having entered the war with Japan, the United States is transferring contingents of troops, building its military bases in various countries of Latin America. Under

the plausible pretext of "protection against an external aggressor" are intensified as never before. And the US ruling class is figuring out and arguing - does it need to dominate the whole world?

Only since 1941, the United States also participate in the division of the world. In which then the degrees forced them to do so.

Since 1941, the United States has also been participating in the division of the world along with Britain. Britain is the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States. Their most faithful ally in Europe. Britain is outraged by the "financial dictatorship of the United States", is trying to defend its independence and independence ... but submits, because it has nowhere to go.

Britain, the USA and the USSR are "friends against the Third Reich". They must inevitably agree on how to divide the world.

Moscow meetings

At the Moscow meetings of 1941, 1943, 1945, representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain decided how they should wage the Second World War together and what the post-war world order should be like. At the 2nd Moscow

Conference on October 19-30, 1943, the Allies proclaimed their determination to fight until the complete and unconditional surrender of the Third Reich and all its allies. The "Declaration on Italy"

called for the eradication of fascism in Italy and the establishment of a "democratic regime" in it. To this end, a Consultative Council for Italy was created.

The "Declaration on Italy" violated all the rules of international life and was a blatant violation of the sovereignty of this state. Since the allies obviously had different ideas of the "democratic" structure, they inevitably had to fight over this. The "Declaration on Austria" declared the "accession" of Austria to the Third Reich on March 15, 1938

non-existent and invalid. That is, it was a brazen and cynical intrusion into the affairs of two more sovereign countries. The conference published the signed I.V. Stalin, F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill "Declaration on the responsibility of the Nazis for

the atrocities committed." Of course, no one asked

to each other about British atrocities in India, racial segregation in the US, and the Gulag. What are you! Just think, some small pranks! The Nazis considered British pilots who bombed residential areas to be criminals ... And it happened that they shot them - moreover, after a public open trial, which established the measure of guilt of each individual bomber. But of course, such "atrocities of the Nazi invaders" had to be punished ... For this, documents were created that would make it possible to make the actions of one side a crime and ignore the crimes of the other. Subsequently,

the completely lawless decisions of the allies became the "legal" basis for the "judicial punishment" of the so-called "war criminals" - that is, military personnel and statesmen of the Third Reich. Once again, the military is more honest and decent than politicians. British Field Marshal Montgomery declared aloud that the Nuremberg trials made it a crime to lose the war.

Once again intruding into the internal affairs of other countries, the Allies also resolved the issues of the post-war structure of Germany. The Anglo-Saxons would like to share it. The USSR "nobly" spoke about the integrity of the country (and "Free Germany" was already preparing to Sovietize the country). The USSR also

rejected the English project "Basic Management Scheme for Liberated France" - did not want the occupation of France

Anglo-Saxons.

The USSR refused to restore diplomatic relations with the legal Polish government in London: the USSR also expected to come to Poland on its own terms.

It was necessary to create a special European Advisory Commission and consider issues of European policy on it (that is, in fact, to decide nothing, but to keep each one in his own pocket). At the 3rd Moscow meeting on December 16-26, 1945, the

ministers of foreign affairs again gathered: the USSR - V.M. Molotov, USA - JF Byrnes, Great Britain - E. Bevin. The Allies negotiated peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and

Finland. Britain and the US agreed to recognize the new governments of Romania and Bulgaria.

The Allies decided to create a special Allied Council to jointly decide the fate of Japan, and a special Far East Commission to decide the fate of Korea and China. If we remove

the crackling, meaningless phrases about "loyalty to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs" of China, then the solutions are simple: withdraw Soviet and American troops from China and Korea ... And it is not clear how to make China united and "democratic." What is "democratic" - once again was not explained (Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union during the Patriotic War. V. 1-3, M., 1944-47). In the same way, the Allies divided the world into Tehran and

Yalta conferences.

Tehran conference

Stalin offered to meet not with the ministers, but with the heads of the states of the allies. He was going to do it on the territory of the USSR - in Astrakhan or in Arkhangelsk. Roosevelt said that the USSR was not suitable for negotiations and suggested meeting in Alaska. After going through the options of Baghdad and

Cairo, they agreed on Tehran. The three main allies met in Tehran on November 28 - December 1, 1943, with the participation of diplomats, advisers and representatives of military headquarters.

For security reasons in the Iranian capital, Roosevelt did not stay at his own embassy, but at the Soviet one, which was located opposite the British one. A tarpaulin corridor was created between the embassies so that the movements of the leaders were not visible from the outside. The diplomatic complex thus created was surrounded by three rings of infantry and tanks. For three days of the conference, the city was completely blocked by troops and special services. In Tehran, the activities of all media were suspended, telephone, telegraph and radio communications were turned off. Even the families of Soviet diplomats were temporarily "evacuated" from the zone of upcoming negotiations (The Soviet Union at international conferences during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, Vol. 2).

Again the allies divided the world and again argued how exactly to do it. Again Roosevelt wanted to divide Germany into five independent states. Again, Churchill proposed isolating Prussia from the rest of Germany, and tearing away Bavaria and other southern regions of Germany and, together with Austria and Hungary, including them in a new state - the "Danube Confederation". That is, in fact, the "democrat" Churchill wanted to recreate the Austrian Empire. And again the USSR objects, defending the "integrity of Germany."

We agreed on the borders of Poland! In the east, let it pass along the "Curzon Line" of 1920. In the west - along the river Oder (Odra). Do Germans live east of the Oder? Relocate them. Do Poles live east of the Curzon Line? Relocate them too. Let them live where the allies indicated to them (Tehran Conference of the Leaders of the Three Allied Powers - the USSR, the USA and Great Britain November 28 - December 1, 1943. Collection of documents. M., 1978).

Yalta (Crimean) Conference

The main questions about the division of the world were taken closer to the end of the war: at the Yalta (Crimean) Conference of the Allied Powers on February 4-11, 1945. The leaders of the three countries gathered for the second time in the Livadia Palace near Yalta, each with its own headquarters.

The Allies understood that history provided them with a unique chance to manage the history of Europe in their own way. After all, for the first time in history, virtually all of Europe was in the hands of just three powers. Even two, because Britain was kept in this company more out of old memory and out of mercy. By February 1945, the Red Army had

already entered the territory of historical Germany. The American army owned the entire Pacific Ocean, the invasion of Japan was a matter of time. So let's draw new state borders! Where we want. And let's draw the boundaries of our zones of influence... It was easy to agree on the borders of Poland... Before World War II, Poland was the largest country in Central

Europe. The Allies tore off Eastern Poland from her, that is, Western Belarus and Western Ukraine. No one even hinted at the creation of the Ukrainian Republic! Everything will go to the USSR.

Poland itself has sharply decreased and moved to the west and north. Until 1939, its eastern border was practically near Kiev and Minsk. Churchill, however, offered to give Lvov to Poland ... But he did not insist on the offer: rather he tried to blackmail Joseph Vissarionovich. Let him take Lvov, but he will be more compliant in another... Yugoslavia? Let Broz Tito command there, only create

government with the participation of "other forces".

Greece? And here let the British run the show, the Red Army should not enter there. By the

way, the allies honestly maintained their agreements. They did not invade "foreign" territories, even to support "their own". Ideology was clearly sacrificed to imperialism. Poles and South Slavs can rely on the West as much as they like and hope that it will help them. Will not help. The allies will "protest" - but they will not even think about moving their armies. Tito will calmly crush his opposition. The Poles will not be able to do anything, they will obey the "big brother". Stalin will also stand the agreement. In 1944 the Greek Communists will fight the Metaxists and the British

Army. They will count on the help of the USSR and its Red Army. But the Red Army will not come to their aid. Stalin will not answer desperate calls. The British army will calmly crush the seditious, and they will not be able to do anything.

The fate of Germany

In principle, the fate of Germany was discussed even before the Crimean Conference. This is what is recorded in the "Protocol of the Agreement between the governments of the USSR, the USA and the United Kingdom on the zones of occupation of Germany and on the management of Greater Berlin"

dated September 12, 1944. In the Livadia Palace, Churchill again proposed separating Prussia from Germany and forming a South German state with Vienna as its capital. Apparently, the valiant British were very afraid of Germany. But this is just a powerless bubbling. All is decided. Each state will receive its own zone of occupation, including

France. That is, Germany will be dismembered - approximately as Poland was dismembered in the 18th century. Not according to Churchill's plan, not restoring Austria-Hungary - but they will dismember it.

True, it would never occur to any of the allies that East Prussia could simply be destroyed: its German population could be exterminated, shot or drowned in barges in the Baltic, and then called the Kaliningrad region and pretend that it never existed at all. But Stalin will do just that. The rest of Germany will be split for many decades. In the "Declaration on a Liberated Europe", the powers unanimously

declared that they would coordinate their actions in solving the political and economic problems of Europe after the war. They declared the establishment of such an order "which will allow the liberated peoples to destroy the last traces of Nazism and fascism and create democratic institutions of their own choice" (Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Third Edition. Vol. 13. M., "Soviet Encyclopedia", 1973. P. 514). With the permission of the reader, I will not comment on the verbiage of the Allies about their "inexorable goal to destroy

German militarism", to create guarantees that "Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace", and at the same time the "desire" to make sure that "after eradication of Nazism and militarism, the German people will be able to take their rightful place in the community of nations. After, of course, the Allies will be able to "subject all war criminals to fair and prompt punishment ..." and "wipe the Nazi Party off the face of the earth."

The reality turned out to be simpler than this stream of meaningless words: each victorious power had power only in those territories where its troops were stationed. In a matter of years, Europe was divided into a socialist camp obedient to Moscow, and Western Europe and the Mediterranean, which focused on Paris, London, but most of all on Washington.

The fate of the Far East

Roosevelt really wanted the USSR to go to war with Japan. Churchill didn't care at all. Stalin seemed to be

away ... And it seems that we had to persuade him ... It was decided that no later than 2-3 months after the surrender of the Third Reich, the USSR would go to war with Japan. But not for nothing. The USSR received the Kuriles and South Sakhalin. The Russian Empire lost these territories back in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese War. Mongolia was recognized as an independent state.

In addition, the Allies agreed to the internationalization of the port of Dalian (Dalniy), returned to the USSR the naval base in Port Arthur, which previously belonged to Russia, and transferred the CER and SMW to the joint Soviet-Chinese ownership.

Conspiracy in Yalta

Let's call a spade a spade: the three victors in World War II openly divided the booty. The peoples fought and built, people hoped and believed that they were bringing "this day of victory" closer and that after Victory Day they would be able to somehow influence the organization of their lives. And everything has already been decided.

Perhaps the most disgusting, the most mocking thing about this is that the powers that decided for other peoples, divided the world, declared themselves the embodiments of democracy and the beacons of progress. This also applies to Western "democracies", and "the hopes and dreams of all the working people of the whole world", the USSR.

The Germans are still dying on the fronts, they are still rising into insane attacks, they are learning to burn tanks with faustpatrons on the streets of their own cities. The "Volkssturm" is still gathering, old and young, under 16 and over 60 years old, go to die with a very cheerful folk song:

Wir - "neue Waffen, Wir
- alte Affen.

What does it mean in Russian:

We are the "new weapon",
We are the old monkeys.

Somewhere else, German communists are running along the front line with mouthpieces in their hands, shouting through the trench line calls to surrender, beat the Nazis, go over to the side of the Soviets. Even the German sniper, gritting his teeth, catches the "traitors" at gunpoint by ear, by voice.

And everything is already counted, divided. It is known how these people will live, in what conditions, how much they will pay and to whom.

The Allies agreed on the future border of Poland. It was decided to give Poland the long Germanized lands in the North, for example, Gdansk-Danzig, and in the west - Szczecin. But at the same

time, it was decided that Vilna would become Lithuanian Vilnius, and Lviv would become a Ukrainian city. The Germans will be kicked out of their homes, beaten into boxcars with rifle butts, and forever taken away from Danzig, where more than twenty generations were born and raised. But in the same way, the Poles from Lvov and Vilnius will be faced with a simple choice - to flee their homeland, or be exterminated. It was also decided that no later than 2-3 months after the surrender

of Germany, the USSR would go to war with Japan and receive South Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. Japanese settlers still live on these lands, they are still building some plans, counting on something and hoping - but they are already doomed. Ukrainians, Russians and Byelorussians driven to the east are dispersing across Europe... Most of the millions of "displaced persons"

want little - to somehow get settled and relax, not to return to the Soviet Union. But their fate is sealed: at the Yalta Conference, the main robbers agreed that everyone who was a citizen of the USSR at the time of the outbreak of the war should return to the Soviet Union. Regardless of your desire.

Chapter

2 THE SECOND FRONT

And let them kill each other more and more.

G. Truman

Terms and circumstances

Back in the autumn of 1941, Stalin said that the USSR could not hold back the onslaught of the Nazis without a second front, that is, without the landing of the allies in

France. The "second front" was discussed during the Soviet-British and Soviet-American negotiations in 1942. On May 26, 1942, an agreement was signed in London between the USSR and Britain. In May-June 1942, Soviet-American negotiations were held in Washington. They ended on June 11 with the signing of an agreement. The Allies agreed to open a

second front in Europe in the summer or autumn of 1943. But even after that, the Western powers were

in no hurry to open a second front. In fact, the stake was made on the exhaustion of the forces of the warring countries in a bloody war and on the calculation of saving their own forces. However, some Western politicians sought to open a second

front even earlier. Those of them who feared a quick victory for the Wehrmacht and the complete defeat of the USSR (*Eisenhower D. Crusade to Europe*. Smolensk, 2000). Only at the Tehran Conference did the Western Allies name

specific dates for the invasion of the continent: May-June 1944.

Why the allies pulled is understandable. Why began to act at this time, too. "After the battle of Stalingrad, and even more so near Kursk, the ruling circles of the United States and Britain came to the conclusion that the USSR alone could defeat Germany and liberate Europe. Further postponement of the second front became, from their point of view

vision, disadvantageous ” (Bakanov **V.I., Evlanova M.N.** History of the Fatherland. Course of lectures. Part 2. Chelyabinsk, 1997).

In March 1943, in Washington, at a meeting of US statesmen with British Foreign Secretary A. Eden, special assistant to the president G. Hopkins expressed his fear: "... unless we act quickly and for sure, one of two things can happen: either Germany becomes communist or there will be complete anarchy... in fact, the same thing can happen in any European state... The situation will, of course, be much easier if, at the time of the collapse of Germany, serious forces of British and American troops are in France or in Germany, but we must work out plan in case Germany falls before we get to France."

Agreements and realities

At the Tehran conference, after heated discussions between Churchill and Stalin about the timing of the opening of a second front, it was decided that the landing of Anglo-American troops in northern France would take place in May 1944. The Anglo-Saxons even gave the name of this operation - "Overlord". It will be supported by an operation in southern France (**Stalin I.V.** On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. M., 1953). There is a legend about this

that cannot be disproved or proven. After much debate, the problem of Operation Overlord remained unresolved. The Allies shied away from making concrete decisions. Then Stalin got up from his chair and angrily threw to Voroshilov and Molotov: "We have too much to do at home to waste time here. Nothing worthwhile, as I see it, does not work.

Churchill wanted to bargain, but by no means disrupt the conference. Even after El Alamein, Britain could not alone wage war on the Wehrmacht in Europe. And the USSR after Stalingrad - could. Are the allies afraid for the lives of their soldiers? The USSR will help at the cost of their lives. At the Tehran Conference, Stalin announced that when the Allies landed in France, the Red Army would launch an offensive.

Thus, it will prevent the transfer of troops of the Third Reich from the Eastern to the Western Front.

There are many reasons why Stalin ordered the dissolution of the Comintern. But one of the reasons is the desire not to irritate the West. If the Comintern is dissolved, it means that they are no longer going to establish communist regimes in other countries.

Don't be late... but don't rush either!

However, along with the definite tendency "not to be late" in the policy of the ruling circles of the Western powers, the tendency "not to rush" was preserved.

On the one hand, if you stretch out the time - what good, the USSR will "bite off the excess" ... As you agreed with Hitler not to take Lithuania - but captured it anyway. So here it is: he will defeat Germany himself and take away something superfluous, which was not agreed upon in Tehran.

And on the other hand, the Allies will enter the war, and the Third Reich willy-nilly pull the troops from the Eastern Front ... Then hundreds of thousands and millions of Red Army soldiers will not die, military equipment and equipment will be preserved, ammunition will remain ready. And it turns out that the war will not weaken the USSR to such an

extent as we would like ... In general, full compliance with the cannibalistic statements of Truman and a little more intelligent - Churchill. "And let them kill as many as possible." And it would be nice if the last German soldier fell dead next to the last dead Russian.

Consequences for the outcome of World War II

After Operation Overlord, the Third Reich was forced to fight on two fronts. The collapse became inevitable. But if not for the landing, the Third Reich was losing the war. The political bloc had already begun to fall apart, the allies of the Reich, one by one, were withdrawing from the war and taking the side of the winner. It's only a matter of time...

And the opening of the second front was a deeply political matter. It was the question: who will dominate Europe after the war?

Consequences for Europe

By the end of 1944, Nazi troops had been completely expelled from France, Belgium, Luxembourg, most of Italy, and many parts of Holland. The total area of the territory liberated by the allies and local resistance forces amounted to 600 thousand square meters. km with a population of about 76 million people. None of these countries has established a pro-Soviet or pro-communist government. In fairness, the allies did not torture

the leaders of the communist movement, did not throw them in prisons, did not take them to concentration camps in the most disastrous places. Nothing like the suppression of the anti-communist opposition in the countries occupied by the Red Army. But they didn't allow "not their own" to power either.

Also a kind of civil war. Only the choice is not made individuals, but entire political systems and states.

Soviet "second front" in the Far East

Britain was relatively indifferent to the Pacific War. Unlike the USA. At the conference of the heads of government of the United States and Britain in Quebec in August 1943, they planned the following: "In cooperation with Russia and other Allies, achieve in the shortest possible time the unconditional surrender of the European countries of the Axis.

At the same time, in cooperation with the interested Far Eastern states, continue and expand unrelenting pressure on Japan ... After the defeat of the European countries of the Axis, in cooperation with other Pacific states and, if possible, with Russia, direct all the resources of the United States and Great Britain to achieve in the shortest possible time an unconditional surrender Japan". The USSR's entry into the war with Japan was also discussed in Tehran. The Americans especially wanted this. They were afraid of an assault on the Japanese islands proper and did not at all want to

fight the mighty Kwantung Army in Manchuria. Let them smash the Japanese better, let the soldiers of the Red Army be heroes and die ...

The Soviet delegation announced the readiness of the USSR to enter the war against Japan ... Only after the end of hostilities in Europe! Everyone traded with each other.

But the USSR managed not only to bargain with the allies. Stalin fed them his own porridge. The USSR entered the war against an already defeated, demoralized enemy ready to surrender. The USSR used the experience of the Nazis: enveloping enemy troops and taking them into boilers, delivering fuel for tanks by plane, and so on. 20 days of fighting - from August 9 to 20,

1945 - became the time for the USSR to conduct a brilliant blitzkrieg. All this was very reminiscent of 1941 - but the Japanese acted as the Red Army, and the Red Army played the role of the Wehrmacht. Separate parts of the Japanese put up fierce resistance. Even having received an order to surrender, some units continued to fight. The latter were destroyed or surrendered only on September 10 - a week after the official surrender of Japan. But in general, the Japanese army fled and surrendered more than it fought. The losses of the Red Army during the campaign amounted to 12 thousand people. Japanese - 84 thousand people were killed, about 600 thousand were captured. Patriarchal trust was not characteristic of Stalin. The treaty was a treaty,

and on August 18 the landing of troops on the Kuril Islands began, although the Kuril Islands were decided by the allies. South Sakhalin and Port Arthur unequivocally passed to the USSR. On the same day, August 18, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet troops in the Far East, Marshal Vasilevsky, ordered the occupation of the Japanese island of Hokkaido by the forces of two rifle divisions. This landing was not carried out due to the delay in the advance of Soviet troops in South Sakhalin. Then it was postponed until the instructions of the Headquarters ... but it was never carried out.

The Red Army occupied the southern part of Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, Manchuria, the northern part of Korea and entered Seoul. With this, the USSR greatly strengthened its position in the Far East. He was able to influence the civil war in China. He actually brought a state of civil war to Korea, predetermined its division into two states with different political systems.

The Japanese Surrender Act was signed on September 2, 1945. aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

When would the allies have signed such an act, if not for the entry into the war

of the USSR? Just a few days before the surrender, the American command announced that the war in the Far East would end no earlier than mid-1946. It even scheduled an amphibious landing in Japan for the end of 1945. In addition, it was planned to continue the atomic bombing of Japanese cities (History of the Second World War. T. 9. M., 1977). The USSR has

always emphasized that the USSR saved the Americans from huge losses and hastened the end of the war. Undoubtedly! But the USSR also did what the allies in Europe did: they entered the war to its very end in order to capture as much as possible.

Chapter

3 CONTAINING THE USSR

*- We thought you were a good guy, but what are you
turned out to be a bastard!*

From the street showdown

The Allies were well aware that after the defeat of the Third Reich and Japan, the common enemy would disappear. Moreover, the USSR will immediately become an enemy. The allies were also preparing for a possible war with the USSR. And tried to give him less.

Separate treaty

There is nothing new in the fact that the Allies were ready to negotiate with the anti-Hitler opposition. On May 12, 1942, an employee of the German embassy in Sweden flew from Stockholm to London. On behalf of the opposition group "Germany without Hitler, but with a military government", referring to the instructions of von Papen, he outlined the terms of peace with England. However, the British government did not discuss these proposals and sent a German diplomat to an internment camp. In 1944, US resident Allen Dulles negotiated with representatives of the Nazi elite. The Nazis proposed to "eliminate" Hitler and the most odious Nazis, remove the NSDAP from

power and create a "normal" military dictatorship. The West concludes a separate agreement with this dictatorship. The Nazi elite, except for the most odious, retains its life and even power. The Third Reich or the state emerging after it in Germany continues the war with the USSR. Everyone is content and happy. The problem was that separate negotiations were conducted with Churchill informed. And all the most secret documents from his desk went straight to Stalin's desk.

At the end of March 1945, British Prime Minister Churchill received a letter from the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs Molotov with the following words: "For two weeks in Bern, behind the back of the Soviet Union, which bears the brunt of the war against Germany, negotiations took place between representatives of the German military command, on the one hand, and representatives of the British and American command - on the other ... In this case, the Soviet government sees not some kind of misunderstanding, but something worse.

Briefly and clearly. Negotiations "had" to be interrupted. Agree, there is a difference in supporting one of the forces in the Civil War and negotiating with the enemy's high command. Why did the Allies in 1942 put the moderate German opposition in camps, and by the spring of 1945 they were ready to negotiate with the Nazi bosses? Probably because the USSR seemed very scary. What if he takes over the whole world? We must stop him at any cost...

"Unthinkable"

Then, in March 1945, W. Churchill gave the order to collect German captured weapons and store them ... Why? In order to arm the Germans later. So far they have to be disarmed, but the day will come ...

In great secrecy (including a secret from the British public), the plan for Operation Unthinkable was being developed. This plan was called not without black humor, because it was supposed to conduct military operations against the USSR jointly by British, American and German armed forces. It was supposed to bring into the war 112, and according to other sources, even 120 divisions at the same time. Soldiers of the future

German-American-British units, German prisoners of war, were kept in camps in Denmark, Norway, and after the defeat of Germany - in the land of Schleswig-Holstein. For these soldiers, weapons were intended.

But it didn't work right away. The meeting on the Elbe showed that the American and British soldiers are not at all hostile

Soviet and absolutely not going to fight with them. To prepare them for a war with the USSR, a new massive portion of propaganda is needed, it is impossible right away.

Secondly, the Soviet Army looked very menacing. It was terrible and unpleasant to plan the outcome of a collision of even 120 divisions with this mighty colossus.

Deterrent weapons

According to many historians and analysts, it was possible to keep the USSR from conquering all of Europe by the threat of using nuclear weapons. Let me

remind you: the war with Japan ended in August 1945. On September 2, the surrender of Japan was signed aboard the battleship Missouri. Then for whom were more and more nuclear bombs made? By December 1945, the United States already had 196 bombs of exactly the same power as those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Directive of the American Joint

Military Planning Committee No. 432/d dated December 14, 1945, planned to drop 22 of them at once, with the very first strike on 20 Soviet cities and on the Trans-Siberian Railway. These cities are: Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky. Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Saratov, Kazan, Baku, Tashkent, Chelyabinsk, Nizhny Tagil, Magnitogorsk, Perm, Tbilisi, Novokuznetsk, Grozny, Irkutsk, Yaroslavl. The Americans already knew about the existence of radiation sickness, about the long-term consequences of water and

soil contamination. If they put into effect Directive No. 432/d, Russia would cease to exist, would become unsuitable for human existence for hundreds of years (It's funny, but Tataria, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Chechnya would cease to exist in the same way. After all, we have a common destiny!). And the United States knew this very well. So that's what they planned? Did they plan not just a military defeat, but the complete destruction of Russia? Moreover, they planned precisely destruction, without the slightest opportunity to use the property of the defeated enemy or the riches of his land.

But it turns out that the United States and Britain were satisfied with this option. Not the military defeat of Russia, but its terrible death in the flames of atomic

Apocalypse? The final solution of the Russian and Russian issues?

Main

No matter how hard the Allies try to capture more in Europe, no matter how cleverly the USSR plays their own game in the Far East, this is not the main thing. Territorial acquisitions did not, in any case, determine dominion over the world.

To become a world power, the USSR had to conquer the whole world by force of arms and make union republics from all the independent states of the world. the Bolivian SSR, the Australian SSR with the Aboriginal National District, the Greek SSR with the Autonomous Republic of Albania inside, and the Tibetan ASSR.

And the United States could become a world power without conquering anyone and without sending its troops anywhere. Negotiations with the Nazis led nowhere. The second front brought not so much. Operation Unthinkable did not take place, but the Anglo-Saxons start war - it is still unknown who wins.

But the United States could limit the territorial appetites of the USSR without military

victories. First, by brandishing an atomic bomb. Secondly, the USSR could puff out its cheeks as much as it wanted, but it firmly sat on the American economic hook.

CHAPTER

4 THE BALLAD OF LEND-LEASE

***- I will destroy you in a way that seems
despicable to you: I will ruin you!***

A. Dumas

No wonder the United States was so sluggish in military operations. They fought not so much with soldiers and equipment, but economically. Europe lay in ruins. The USSR, at the cost of any tension, could not provide the material base for the war. And the United States maintained a powerful industrial base. And they could give everything that was needed in the Old World ... On their

own terms, of course. The Lend-Lease Act, passed by the US Congress on March 11, 1941, provided that the president could help any country whose defense was considered vital to the

United States. The Lend-Lease Program (from lend - "to lend" and lease - "to rent, for hire") is a system by which the United States of America, mainly on a gratuitous basis, transferred ammunition, equipment, food and strategic raw materials.

The delivered valuables were not subject to payment if they were lost and used during the war. Property left

after the end of the war and suitable for civilian purposes must be paid for, but not immediately. To pay the US will give long-term loans.

At first, Lend-Lease extended to Britain. She was allocated 7 billion dollars. Later lend-lease extends to China, Greece and Yugoslavia. The North Atlantic has been declared a "patrol zone" by the US Navy, which simultaneously begins to escort merchant ships bound for the UK. The United States was the only country in the world with sufficient manufacturing

capacity to provide such

support in a short enough time to have time to influence the course of hostilities in 1942.

Materials totaling \$50.1bn (about \$700bn in 2008 prices) were sent to recipients, of which the UK received \$31.4bn (440bn in 2008 prices). France received 3.2 billion (about 45 billion), China - 1.6 (22) billion. The USSR received 11.3 (160 billion) dollars.

Lend-Lease in the USSR

On October 1, 1941, Roosevelt approved the connection to Lend-Lease of the USSR. He ordered \$1 billion in aid based on an interest-free loan payable 5 years after the war for 10 years.

The first convoy arrived in Arkhangelsk on August 31, 1941. It consisted of 6 transports, an aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 2 destroyer squadrons, 4 patrol ships and 3 minesweepers. It

was claimed abroad that victory over Germany was determined by Western weapons and that without Lend-Lease the Soviet Union would not have survived (**Jones RH** The Roads to Russia: United State Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union, Oklahoma, 1969).

In Soviet historiography, it was usually stated that the amount of lend-lease assistance to the USSR was rather small - only about 4% of the funds spent by the country on the war, and tanks and aircraft were supplied mostly of obsolete models.

Supply routes

In Russia, deliveries are still imagined mainly in the form of Northern convoys across the Atlantic. Both history textbooks and V. Pikul's novels did their best here. In fact,

almost half, 47.1%, of shipments went through the comparatively safe Pacific route. The sea part of the journey from the western coast of the USA to the Far Eastern ports of the USSR took 18-20 days. Trade and transport ships sailed only under the Soviet flag. All non-freezing straits were controlled

Japan. Soviet ships were subjected to forced inspection, and sometimes drowned.

23.8% of deliveries were made through Iran. The sea part of the journey from the east coast of the United States to the coast of Iran took about 75 days. Dangerous path due to German submarines in the Atlantic. And because of the German aviation in the

Caspian Sea. Through Alaska, Chukotka and Siberia, along the route "Alsib" ("Alaska - Siberia"), 7925 aircraft were deployed (2.6% of deliveries).

The fastest (and most dangerous) route was the Arctic convoys. In July-December 1941, 40% of all deliveries went exactly this route, and about 15% of the shipped cargo ended up on the ocean floor. The sea part of the journey from the US East Coast to Murmansk took about 2 weeks. In total, 22.6% of the lend-lease volume was transferred across the North Atlantic.

Supply nomenclature

Under lend-leasing, the USSR received, according to some data, 22,195 aircraft of various types, 12,980 tanks, 13,000 anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, 427,000 vehicles, 560 ships and vessels, 35,000 motorcycles, 8,071 tractors, 140,000 rifles, 13 thousands of pistols, 345 735 tons of explosives, 127,000 tons of gunpowder, 11,000 commodity cars, 1981 locomotive, 90 cargo ships, 4470 thousand tons of food, 2670 thousand tons of oil products, 15,417,000 pairs of army boots, 1540 thousand blankets and even 257,723 498 pieces of buttons (Foreign policy of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War. Vol. 2: Documents and materials on January 1 - December 31, 1944. M.. 1946. P. 142-147).

According to other data, The USSR received under Lend-Lease 622.1 thousand tons of railway rails (56.5% of its own production), 1900 steam locomotives (2.4 times more than produced during the war years in the USSR) and 11,075 wagons (10 more ,2 times), 3 million 606 thousand tires (43.1%), 610 thousand tons of sugar (41.8%), 664.6 thousand tons of canned meat (108%). The USSR received 427 thousand cars and 32 thousand army motorcycles, while in the USSR from the beginning of the war until the end of 1945 only 265.6 thousand cars and 27,816 motorcycles were produced. The United States delivered 2 million 13 thousand tons of aviation gasoline (together

with allies - 2 million 586 thousand tons) - almost two thirds of the fuel used during the war years by Soviet aviation. (**Sokolov B. V.** The role of Lend-Lease in the Soviet military efforts, 1941-1945)

At the same time, there was a moment when deliveries were suspended for 9 months in 1942 and resumed only in September 1943. Just when the offensive on the Kursk Bulge was being prepared: the Allies were waiting to see who would win. "...And let them kill...."

American empire

With the help of Lend-Lease, the United States fought with proxy. Not in vain in the USSR, American stew was called the "second front".

So at one time Attica in the VI-IV centuries. BC never directly controlled any significant territory. Nevertheless, the territory with a population of about 25 million people was under the direct or indirect control of the Athenian Arche (Arche - dominance, seniority). The power of the Athenians is not based on military conquests. It is based on; that Athens produces goods

that other countries cannot produce. A third of the population of Athens were artisans-demiurges. Attica begins to depend on the import of food - but the population of many lands of the Eastern Mediterranean begins to depend on the import of handicraft products from Attica. Athens leads the way in transport and manufacturing. Amphorae, in which olive oil and wine were brought from Athens, are found on the coasts of the entire Mediterranean Sea, in the Black Sea region, in the Caucasus and in the

Crimea. Rich and powerful Athens unites other Greek states - Megara, Euboea, Corinth. Their fleet protects these states, but the fleets and armies of these countries are subordinate to Athens.

This was the NATO of the Ancient World. The exchange of Athens with neighbors is beneficial to both parties. But he invariably enriches Athens much more than its neighbors. It is an empire of unequal, non-equivalent exchange. Empire of the division of labor. The United States acted

in the same way, only more subtly.

Chapter

5 A NEW TYPE EMPIRE, OR WHO WON THE SECOND WORLD WAR?

Pyrrhic victory.

A proverb about a victory that came at too high a price; victory equals defeat.

The fate of empires

Stalin and Hitler sought to expand their territorial empires. Victory in the world war was seen by each of them as the extension of power over the entire globe. The British and French

empires were just such states. The British were very proud of the fact that the sun never sets on their empire. Something in Germany envied them.

The United States did not consider itself a colonial power. The size of the American colonies is really small - the island of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Guantanamo region in Cuba, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean: Guam, the Caroline, Mariana, Marshall Islands, Palau and Kiribati, American Samoa. These islands have not played and do not play any significant role in the world economy and politics.

Roosevelt considered Britain an imperialist power and believed that after the war it was necessary to abolish the colonial system. Churchill disagreed with him, to put it mildly. As a result, Roosevelt played a double game: in the atomic project, he collaborated with Churchill, keeping the manufacture of the atomic bomb a secret from Moscow. And at the same time he was thinking over the post-war world order more with Stalin.

Formally, Hitler lost, while Stalin, Churchill and de Gaulle won. But the USSR could not become a Zemshar Republic. As for the British and French empires, during the war years they

impoverished, weakened and immediately began to fall apart. India separated from Britain in 1947. The French did not completely restore their power either in Algeria or in Southeast Asia. And in 1961, 17 states in Africa were liberated at once ... That's it, the end of colonial empires.

What are empires?

Empires in general are rather mysterious phenomena ... they are either scolded or praised, but they are studied

completely insufficiently. In Rome, the colonies were parts of a single state and gradually merged with the center of the empire, with the metropolis. Almost any provincial who learned Latin and became a loyal subject could become a Roman citizen, even a senator (and later emperor). One of the emperors was called that - Philip the Arabian.

These are Roman-type empires, continental empires. But history knows states in which the citizens of the metropolis are separated from the provincials. Such an empire was the Athenian state. Empires of the "Greek

type" arise where the state "acquires" an empire separated from it by seas and large expanses of land. There is no common culture. The conquered borrow at least certain elements of the dominant culture. And the dominant culture is enriched, but by no means dissolved.

Roman-type empires decay slowly and painfully, because their peoples rallied into a single whole.

Empires of the "Greek type" fall apart quite easily: their nations do not have a single historical destiny.

After the Second World Empire, the Greek type fell apart easily and fast. Nothing could hold them back.

But Stalin's continental empire, the colossal USSR with the states of Eastern Europe subordinate to it, with its allies - China, North Korea and Mongolia, turned out to be unviable. Those who wish can see in his collapse "the machinations of the CIA" or catch green Jewish masons under the bed. But the fact remains that the Soviet Union collapsed. He lived longer

The British Empire also disintegrated harder, but its fate is fundamentally the same.

Ultimately, half a century after the end of the war in Europe, there was one winner - the United States. He did not have a colonial empire and still does not. The Americans did not make territorial acquisitions after World War II. But the victory of this state turned out to be lasting, real. And the victories of the other imperialists are reminiscent of the victory of King Pyrrhus of Epirus. In 279 BC, Pyrrhus invaded Italy, pressed the Romans for two days, and won the battle of Au Scula. But Rome did not even think of disintegrating, the victory was fake. And the losses of Pyrrhus were such that he said the famous: "One more such victory and I will be left without an army" (Plutarch. Comparative biographies. M., 1992).

The UN is another fiction

Before the war, there was the League of Nations. During the war, the United Nations was invented. The name "United Nations" was proposed by US President F. Roosevelt and was first used in the Declaration of the United Nations, signed on January 1, 1942. "Declaration 26" is a declaration of 26 states that pledged to continue the joint struggle against the Axis Berlin-Rome-Tokyo, and after the war to cooperate "so that there is no new war." The final text of the UN Charter was adopted

at a conference in San Francisco, held from April to June 1945, and signed on June 26, 1945 by representatives of not 26, but 50 states. Now there are already more than 100 states in the UN ... But why this office is needed is even less clear than in 1945. They created it, it seems, for democracy ... so that each,

even the most frail, state could express its will ... It is, the states express their will in many hours of debate. It's all right here.

And the UN has such a Security Council. It does not include 100 states, and not even 26, but 5. These are the USSR, the USA, Britain, France, China. Germany, of course, was unworthy of becoming a member of the Security Council: it was inhabited by an evil Hitler who drank blood

Jews and ate British children for breakfast. And in general, she lost the war.
The

Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All members of the United Nations must obey the decisions of the Council. Each member of the Council has the right to veto any decision. In general, in the

struggle for equality, one still has to take into account the natural inequality of countries and peoples. What

battles were going on during the creation of the UN! How much each side wanted to get more supporters there! The British Empire included its dominions, Australia, Canada and South Africa among the UN member states. Then Molotov declared that the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian SSRs should enter the UN! They bargained for a long time, agreed on two republics, Ukraine and Belarus. And what a dispute there

was about whether to admit the peoples of the colonies, India and Sudan to the UN! In what magnificent hysterics Churchill fought!!! ... And all this turned out

to be unnecessary. Because the UN, of course, is a beautiful front window. But world domination has no more to do with power than the next congress of trade unions has to do with power in the USSR.

To a true empire

The Atlantic Charter is considered the first of the program documents of the anti-Hitler coalition. It was originally signed by Roosevelt and Churchill at the Atlantic Conference at Argentia Naval Station in Newfoundland on August 14, 1941. Later, on September 24, 1941, at a meeting in London, the USSR, de Gaulle's "free France", representatives of the governments of Belgium (in exile), Czechoslovakia (in exile), Greece, Luxembourg (in exile), the Netherlands (in exile), Norway (in exile), Poland (in exile) and Yugoslavia.

This is the first document in which the allies determined the structure of the future world. Back in 1941! When nothing is clear! Moreover, the United States has not yet entered the

war ... The document includes the following points:

- Absence of territorial claims from the USA or Great Britain. •

Territorial

disputes should be resolved according to the opinion of the people.

- The right of peoples to self-determination. • Reducing trade barriers. • Global economic cooperation and prosperity. • Freedom from want and fear. • Freedom of the seas. • Disarmament of aggressor states, general disarmament after the war. • Military defeat of the aggressor countries. The most curious document... The last two points, of course, are to eradicate competitors. There is a bit too much demagoguery in the other paragraphs, but if you drain the water, what happens? Rejection of territorial empires. And we will not build ourselves, and we will not give it to others. And right there, in the same package: "global economic cooperation, reduction of trade barriers, freedom of the seas." That is, the main thing is the creation of a global economy that is not constrained by national borders.

International Monetary Fund

Even more interesting decisions were made at a conference in the resort town of Bretton Woods, July 1-22, 1944. 44 states, including the USSR, agreed to the creation of the Bretton Woods system. This system established the Dollar Standard for an international monetary system based on the dominance of the dollar. The dollar became the only means of international settlements. The US national currency has simultaneously become world money. All money in the world was tied to the dollar. All payments between the states were made in dollars. **At Bretton Woods,**

it was stipulated that the price of the dollar was set independently of the US gold reserves. And any major international transaction will be registered with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The United States "made money" in the most literal sense of the word: they printed and colored paper. And in order to get these pieces of paper, all over the world it was necessary to produce real goods and provide real services.

Before the advent of other "freely convertible currencies" and especially the euro The US absolutely dominated the financial world.

In the post-war era, the Europeans begged the United States for money, and the Americans demanded that they become internationalists and open the borders for the movement of finance. In 1947, the IMF included 49 countries. By June 30, 1991, 155 member countries were already participants.

Paris Conference and Molotov

The European Reconstruction Program (the "Marshall Plan") was formally approved by a Congressional decision signed by President Truman in April 1948. The United States helped Europe to rise from the ruins, but on its own terms: they demanded the freedom of movement of goods and capital.

To coordinate the actions of the former allies, from the end of June to the end of September 1947, the Conference of European Economic Cooperation was held in Paris. A large Soviet delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Vyacheslav Molotov, also arrived. If the ancestors did not have a

theory of empires, this does not mean that they
there were no brains. The Americans themselves wrote:

“The Soviet delegation argued that the Americans and their key allies were seeking to control the economies of European countries. And this, from their point of view, is nothing but great-power imperialism in its newest, American, guise. Moscow put strong pressure on the Eastern European countries to refuse assistance under the Marshall Plan. In February 1948, a communist takeover in Czechoslovakia at the instigation of Moscow marked a split between the allies in World War II.

*(Ellwood D.W. "Marshall Plan", Strategy, fruits.
which brought
[http://Usunfo.state.gov/jomalist/itps/0406/
ellwood.htm](http://Usunfo.state.gov/jomalist/itps/0406/ellwood.htm))*

But too late, too late... the trap was slammed shut. A new type of empire has clearly shown that the old types of empires are no longer needed. Enormous efforts, incredible losses... And all this is no longer needed for anything.

dollar empire

The fruits of the Second World War were used by those who, first of all, fought the least. Who was smart enough to be the last to enter the war. Whose economy was the least destroyed. And secondly, the one who created an empire of a completely new type. So new that for a long time no one could understand how and with what he was defeated. This is often the case

when building empires. After all, the Indians, too, could not understand how the British were defeating them. From their point of view, it was "not fair"! It is necessary to shoot from flintlock rifles and cut with sabers, and not to put artillery pieces ... Although theoretically the United

States could become "terrestrial": no one bothers to increase the number of states. In the 18th century there were only 13 of them. Now there are 51 of them, and who prevents the creation of another 50 or 100? The US can expand no worse than the USSR. But why? The empire of money gives even more,

and much more. So the British, maybe, would have won with sabers. But artillery is more effective.

Chapter 6 THE CIVIL WAR IN EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

War is a choice of path.

O. von Bismarck

The path of European civilization

From the 17th century to the beginning of the 20th century, European civilization absolutely dominated the world. Therefore, all European states created colonial empires. Any natives in all respects were so much weaker than Europeans that any of their resistance almost did not interfere with anything. Did the British want to conquer India? Won. France wanted to annex Madagascar and Senegal? Attached. Does Belgium need the Congo? Belgium took over the Congo. By the beginning of the 20th century, the world was finally divided. You won't be able to continue living. There was a question of a choice of a way. To

begin with, the European states fought among themselves: who should lead the world, who has the right to own colonies?!

During the First World

War: • It turned out that no European power could dominate the world. •

An entirely new phenomenon has emerged: the communist state. The grandiose experiment set on the ruins of the Russian Empire is an alternative to the "usual" development of Europe. Between 1922 and 1939 these

two alternatives struggled. The USSR during this time is very strong. Europe over the years

has almost completely abandoned liberalism and democracy. In her countries, at best, there was fascism. In the extreme and worst version - Nazism: a socialist ideology, fundamentally compatible with fascism.

Nazism did what no other power could do in World War I: it united Europe. United unsteadily, unreliably. Not a single state, but rather a conglomerate of states very different in structure and peoples with different traditions.

On the outskirts of European civilization

All this time, the United States has remained a deeply provincial society. The US does not claim to be a "great power". Americans do not perceive themselves as heirs of the centuries-old culture of Europe, nor the descendants of the Roman Empire. They go about their private business. They have no hereditary landed aristocracy. In their society, intellectuals do not play a big role. They don't have one church. They do not need a powerful army. They also do not have an ideology of great achievements.

The USA is the dominance of private life, small private interests. It is these small private affairs that often seem terribly important to Americans, in the absence of others. At one time, a close friend wrote to the founder of the United States, D. Washington: "The whole world is looking forward to whether you will sell the shares of this company."

Already during the Second World War, Goebbels communicated with American prisoners of war ... He was utterly horrified. "My Fuhrer," he reported to Hitler, "these prisoners are not in the full sense of the word people. They don't have any ideology."

three centers

By the beginning of the Second World War, by 1939, three "centers of power" are finally taking shape, which can offer their own alternatives to the world. This is Europe, which is trying to survive as the traditional center of the world. This is the United States, to which involuntarily the island of Britain is drawn. This is the USSR. The USA and the USSR were directly born out of European civilization. They are alternatives to European civilization, different possible ways of its development. So in Russia, the Socialist-Revolutionaries, the Bolsheviks and the Cadets proposed different paths. This is how the communists fought the Nazis and the Social Democrats in Germany.

The war between the three centers of power is a war of different versions of Europe itself. Civil war of European civilization. The winner will transform Europe... and the whole world.

Why did the Reich lose the war?

The Reich lost the least because it had bad guns and planes. And not because he had bad generals. As befits a Civil War, the Reich lost because it had bad ideas. The ideology of the Reich was such that it did not allow the best qualities of the Wehrmacht to manifest itself.

The racial theory prevented the alliance between the conquerors and the conquered in Europe from being made firm. There was no single unitary state. There were allies, but unreliable. They pursued only their own interests. Racial

theory did not allow to realize the fruits of brilliant blitzkriegs of 1939, 1940, 1941.

Attempts to combine socialism and civil society made life in the Reich more comfortable than in the USSR. But they did not allow the nations of the Third Reich to unite in the battle for Germany in 1944-1945. When the Red Army had already poured into Europe, and the United States had already opened a second front, the war became for the Europeans a war of independence. But even here the merger did not take place.

The world did not become Nazi because the ideology of Nazism divided more than united.

Why didn't the USSR win?

But why didn't communism win then?! Because a union in a communist way is a union in poverty and squalor. The spread of communism directly depends on the standard of living in the country, in the region and in society. Not only the rich, even the modestly affluent societies never accept communism.

The attractiveness of communism always increases in times of disaster: cataclysms, wars, famines, epidemics. The standard of living is falling, the social security of people is decreasing. And over the piles of corpses,

under the groans of the dying and the wounded, under the weeping of hungry children, along with the stuffy-sweet stench of decay, communism is also strengthening.

Communism is a simplistic attitude to life. During periods of normal development, stable life, confidence in the future, it is not needed. A primitive vision of life becomes adequate with a general simplification of life: during epidemics and disasters, and especially during great wars.

Plus, even in the years of disasters, the temptation is born to rob those who are still better than others. The ideology of communism welcomes such desires.

In this sense, the classics of Marxism-Leninism are absolutely right - from Lenin and Trotsky to Mao Zedong. World War I gave birth to the first communist states. World War II gave birth to the world system of communism. In this sense, Stalin is also absolutely right, who did not allow the peoples of the USSR to come to their senses, ruthlessly driving them to the slaughter. And so that they don't think, and so that the Zemsharny USSR is born. Already for

Hitler, war is more dangerous. The world system of national socialism is unlikely to be born in the fire of a world war ... You can't save up even mythical Nordic ancestors for all allies. On the periphery of Europe, the Ostrogoths were not good enough for the Cossacks and Croats ... But even this was unconvincing. And what are the Ostrogoths in Africa?! The war is all the

more dangerous for calm liberal, autocratic or fascist states with a high level of social security and a good standard of living. During the war years, even in the Scandinavian countries, the influence of the

communists increased. In France, Italy and the countries of Eastern Europe, the communists became an important factor in politics.

The most persistent of the peoples of the Earth to communism were the Anglo-Saxons. Apparently, their national character is manifested here. When individualism is formed for centuries and is considered the most positive quality, it works! The French have no such immunity. But both in Britain and in the USA, even in addition to propaganda and money from the USSR, communist groups appeared. The more disasters, famines and rationing, the weaker the national character would resist.

Quite possibly, another 5-6 years of war, and we would have received a powerful communist movement from the Anglo-Saxons. Another 10-15 years of war, and the dream of Lenin-Trotsky-Stalin would have come true: the world would have become communist.

But the world did not want such a war.

Legitimate US victory

Why did the US win? Are they economically stronger than other countries? Undoubtedly. But the US did not have more resources than the USSR. And the USSR remained a poor society and could not fight without Lend-Lease. The United States used the resources of the New World more efficiently? But why did they use them more effectively?

Today in Russia to scold the United States is a sign of good taste, but to say something good about this country is almost treason. But the fact remains that the USSR was sitting on colossal reserves of raw materials, but the Stalinist bureaucracy was completely unable to effectively dispose of them. And the United States, with its capitalism, disposed of even fewer resources - but more efficiently. Why? It's not just about capitalism - in Italy, too, was

capitalism, and the impoverished country was falling apart.

The most complete explanation is given by our great compatriot, Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadsky. It is neither the time nor the place to present his concept of the development of the biosphere and noosphere. Those who wish can always find and read his books [*Vernadsky V.I. Philosophical thoughts of a naturalist. M., 1988; Vernadsky V.I. Proceedings in the General History of Science, 2nd ed. M., 1988; Vernadsky V.I. Scientific thought as a planetary phenomenon. Rep. ed. A.L. Yanshin, M., 1991; Vladimir Vernadsky: Biography. Selected works. Memoirs of contemporaries. Judgments of descendants / Comp. G.P. Aksenov. - M., 1993; Balandin R.K. Vernadsky: life, thought, immortality (To the 125th anniversary of his birth). M., 1988. However, this is only a small part of V.I. Vernadsky and literature about him*]. Vladimir Ivanovich attached great importance to the freedom of the individual

in society. The more freedom a citizen has, the more and the more effectively he applies his energy to the decision

common tasks. The more freedom, the more wealth accumulates in society. The more effectively these values are used. The higher the energy potential of society as a whole. The freest society of the then Earth, the United States, was able to more effectively use the natural resources allotted to them. To become an economically efficient giant, resources. accumulating huge energy Vernadsky resources and material values. Even Vladimir Ivanovich attached great importance to information. The main direction of the development of the

entire Universe is the "swelling of the mind." Societies that give more freedom to scientific creativity always win, treat information more carefully, study more and more actively. Note "enemies" of the United States (from the enmity of which the United States is neither hot nor cold) love to talk about the stupidity of Americans and their bad education. But you can send the sons of other peoples not only in attacks. Foreigners-aliens go to Universities even as

it is more willing.

People in Russia like to talk about the role of our intelligentsia, about the high culture of the country, about the greatness of what we have given to the world. But how do we manage our property? Even from tsarist Russia, up to 2 million Jews left - mainly to the United States. IN AND. Vernadsky called this "leakage of intellect from the country." In his opinion, Russia was losing smart people, and the States were gaining them.

Losses during both the First and Second World Wars are the losses of those who could have their say, but whose capabilities we will never know. The destruction

of the educated stratum during the Civil War of 1917-1922 is the destruction of one's own future. A million army of "disenfranchised", millions of prisoners under Article 58 - this is the lack of demand for intelligence and culture. As with natural resources, intellectual

resources are very much there. But they are extremely poorly used.

And scientists and specialists are imported into the United States almost by whole ships. And before the war they imported, and after the war they brought from defeated Europe. The visible result of this policy is that America has won the competition to build the atomic bomb.

Hitler wanted to create it - but just those who could create it fled from him. Stalin would like to create it no less ... But he did not succeed either. "It turned out" that a "world team in nuclear physics" is needed to create an atomic bomb.

The United States was able to assemble such a "team", and the USSR and the Third Reich - failed.

But even without the atomic bomb, the United States was able, firstly, to create a colossal scientific and technical potential and thereby the most powerful military-industrial complex in the world. "We are not worse!!" - yell other "patriots" of a deep Soviet spill. But if not worse - why didn't the USSR supply equipment and machinery to the USA under Lend-Lease? Why was he in dire need of these supplies?

Secondly, the United States managed to force others to fight. On the fronts, subjects of the Third Reich and the USSR "killed each other more and more." US allies, Britain and France, lost hundreds of thousands of people, and the United States benefited. Countries and peoples seemed to be fighting for themselves ... but bringing the victory of the United States closer.

Stalin also wanted the Third Reich and the rest of Europe to kill each other and weaken each other. Let the "icebreaker of the revolution" split the world, and only then the communists will come. But he did not succeed, but the United States succeeded. Thirdly,

the United States has managed to create a type of empire that has never been seen before, the financial one. Thus, the States "beat" the rest of the world, forced the post-war world to live by their rules.

Vladimir Ivanovich was convinced that Germany would lose the war - the number of students in it was decreasing, universities were being closed. Thus, the Third Reich will inevitably lose the competition with those who work better with information.

And the countries ***of the "Anglo-Saxon world, but not England"*** will dominate in the post-war world . If the

"patriotic" reader so desires, he may be offended - either at me or at Vladimir Ivanovich. Or he may lie that Vladimir Ivanovich did not say anything of the kind. Or tell him that Vernadsky said this because he was angry with his boss or had dinner too tightly. . For all mentally normal people, it is obvious: V.I.

Vernadsky very accurately predicted the fate of the post-war world.

World Civil War 1939-1945 ended in victory
USA. The triumph of the path of development that the United States offered.

random patterns

By 1945 the world had chosen the rules by which it would now be live. These rules are based on:

1) Potsdam political system. Borders set by the victors in World War II. Fictions like the UN. 2) The dominance of the dollar in the world. 3) Territorially limited communist empire. Between 1945 and 1991, this system seemed unsustainable to many. Just a little more, and World War III, a nuclear war, will break out ... But it turned out that the system is very strong. She was good enough
half a century.

What if the Third Reich had won?

Win the Third Reich - a lot would change for the inhabitants of Europe and the USSR. But almost nothing - for the rest of humanity. Because the Third Reich would either have accepted the dollar noose ... And then it would actually have entered the invisible US empire. Or the Third Reich would have been isolated and limited in its territorial claims. And he wouldn't go anywhere. Will the US be able to continue to be the leader of mankind

and the main country of the whole world? Let's see... In the 63 years that have passed since the US victory in 1945, much

has changed both in the United States and around the world. The United States has lost or is rapidly losing many of its advantages. But in any case, the one who is better able to accumulate matter, energy and information will win and become the leader. Who will be able to use them most effectively. The freest and smartest. Or maybe the one who is best able to use someone else's mind.